DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 075 127 RC 006 896

TITLE	A Study of the Socioeconomic Status of Michigan Indians, 1971.
INSTITUTION	Michigan State Commission on Indian Affairs, Lansing.
PUB DATE	Nov 71
NOTE	103p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$6.58
DESCRIPTORS	*Demography; Educational Disadvantagement; Heads of Households; Health Facilities; Housing Deficiencies; *Nonreservation American Indians; Parent Attitudes; *Rural Urban Differences; *Socioeconomic Status; *State Surveys; Tables (Data); Unemployment
IDENTIFIERS	*Michigan

ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this survey was to gather basic information concerning the socioeconomic status and problems of the American Indians in Michigan. The major areas surveyed were education, employment and income, housing conditions, health, and general household characteristics. The survey also attempted to probe attitudes which are indicative of the opinions held by Indians toward employment discrimination, education, and optimism for the future. Based on an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 Indian households in Michigan (using the census data reporting 17,000 nonreservation Indians), approximately 6%-8% of the total population were interviewed. The findings indicated (1) that 4 out of 10 Indian households surveyed claimed that their total household income was below the $3,000 poverty line; (2) that Indian household heads under 35 were more likely to have high school diplomas than those 35 and over; (3) that well over 1/2 of the rural Indians surveyed resided in homes which were either deteriorating or dilapidated; (4) that the infant mortality rate among Indian children was significantly higher than it was among Michigan's population as a whole; and (5) that better than 4 out of 10 rural and 5 out of 10 urban respondents expressed a conviction that conditions would improve over the next few years. Recommendations and detailed findings relative to each area are provided. The questionnaire utilized in this survey is included in the appendix. (HBC)

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THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

A Study of the Socioeconomic Status of Michigan Indians

November, 1971

RC006896

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PREFACE

The Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs, an eleven-member body appointed by the Governor and administratively under the Department of Social Services, was organized in 1965 for the purpose of improving the socioeconomic well-being of the State's estimated 17,000 Indians. Through the Office of the Director, the Commission concentrates on influencing and focusing governmental programs on the needs of Michigan Indians in the areas of social services, education, housing, employment, and health. On a day-to-day basis, the Director's Office is actively involved in disseminating information and providing active assistance on matters ranging from child adoption to referrals of Indian families to various public and private social services.

In June 1971, the Commission in conjunction with the Department of Social Services, selected Touche Ross & Co. to define survey objectives, develop an inventory of data needs and conduct field research necessary "to obtain knowledge about the conditions of off-reservation Indians in Michigan".

The survey was conducted during July and August, 1971, by six interviewers of Indian descent working in selected urban and rural areas across the State. In all, data was collected from a total of 383 Indian households. This report contains the results of that survey.

- CHAPTER I -

PURPOSE, SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the survey described in this report was to document the socioeconomic status of Michigan's off-reservation Indians in order to provide the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs with:

- Assistance in defining the most urgent needs of Michigan's off-reservation Indians.
- Documentation of the scope and extent of Indian problems for presentation to various state, federal and private agencies.

SCOPE

The scope of this study was determined as a result of the following activities:

- We reviewed the policies and activities of the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs. We determined that the most critical issues to the Commission were: Education, employment, health, housing, and the preservation and documentation of the Michigan Indian culture.
- We interviewed selected leaders of the Indian community to determine additional survey needs.
- We contacted State and Federal agencies to determine the types of information needed to improve their services to Michigan Indians.

In addition, we reviewed secondary literature, including the reports of the Michigan Indian Action Committee and the U.S. Senate's special subcommittee on Indian Education.

Based on the defined data needs, we established survey objectives in six basic areas of investigation: Employment, education, housing, health, attitudes, and household characteristics.

OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the survey was to gather basic information to provide insight into the socioeconomic status and problems of the Michigan Indian. The major areas surveyed were education, employment and income, housing conditions, health and general household characteristics.

The survey also attempted to probe attitudes which are indicative of the opinions held by Indians toward employment discrimination, education, and optimism for the future.

We have described the specific objectives of the survey within the various categories of investigation in the following paragraphs:

Employment:

1. Determine the extent of unemployment among heads of Indian households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)
   - age of household head
   - participation in vocational training
   - level of formal education
   - physical condition (health)

2. Explore the employment history of heads of the Indian households in terms of the number of employers in the past year, number of times moved to find employment, and number of weeks worked, by:

   - place or residence (urban vs. rural)

3. Assess the perception of job discrimination among Indian heads of households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)
   - employment status (employed vs. unemployed)
   - household position (head vs. spouse)

4. Determine the extent of underemployment among employed Indian heads of households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

5. Determine types of occupations and employers among employed Indian heads of households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

6. Compare the apparent job skills of employed and unemployed Indian heads of households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

7. Explore additional influences potentially contributing to unemployment among Indian heads of households, such as:

   - personal health

   - health problems of other household members

   - transportation problems

   - job offers rejected, with reasons therefor

   - length of time out of work

   - willingness to relocate to obtain employment

8. Determine the number of families with multiple wage earners by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

9. Determine the annual household incomes by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

   - age of household head

10. Determine the proportion of Indian households receiving government assistance by:

    - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

Education:

1. Determine the level of education achieved by heads of Indian households and spouses by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

   - age of household head

2. Determine the extent and type of vocational training experience prevalent among heads of Indian households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

   - age of household head

   - employment status (employed vs. unemployed)

3. Assess attitudes toward vocational training among heads of Indian households who have had experience with such programs by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

   - employment status (employed vs. unemployed)

4. Determine the dropout rate and educational level achieved before dropping out among children from Indian households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

   - educational level achieved by household head

5. Assess parental attitudes concerning the value of completing high school among household heads and spouses with children who failed to graduate by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

6. Determine the educational status of Indian children who have not dropped out by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

   - age of household head

   - educational achievement of household head

7. Determine attitudes concerning the quality of education among heads of Indian households or their spouses by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)
   - household position (head vs. spouse)

8. Explore additional factors potentially affecting the dropout rate of Michigan's off-reservation Indian children, such as:

   - discrimination
   - educational achievement of parents
   - housing conditions
   - income level
   - transportation problems

Housing:

1. Determine the proportion of:

   - households without complete bathroom facilities
   - households without flush toilets
   - households without a bathtub or shower
   - households without hot water
   - households without running water
   - households with complete kitchen facilities
   - households without an electric refrigerator
   - households without an oven or stove
   - households without adequate heating facilities
   - households without telephones

- substandard housing (interviewer's judgment)

- overcrowded housing

2. Determine the extent of home ownership among Indian households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

3. Determine the extent of land ownership among Indian households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

Health:

1. Determine the influence of health on the employability of Indian heads of households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

   - employment status

2. Obtain an indication of the infant mortality rate among Indian children by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

3. Determine the frequency of hospitalization among Indian household heads by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

Attitudes:

1. Ascertain the self-perception of the quality of Indian living and working conditions compared with conditions of non-Indians by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

   - household position (head vs. spouse)

2. Explore the level of optimism held by Indians concerning living conditions in the future by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

   - household position (head vs. spouse)

Household Characteristics:

1. Determine the number of people residing in Indian households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

2. Determine the total number of children per household and the number residing at home by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

3. Determine the sex of Indian heads of households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

4. Determine the age of Indian heads of households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

5. Determine the marital status of Indian heads of households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

6. Determine the tribal affiliation of Indian heads of households by:

   - place of residence (urban vs. rural)

- CHAPTER II -

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The findings of this survey demonstrate that socioeconomic conditions for the Michigan Indian are, in many cases, tragic. In essence, conditions are so poor in so many areas that it is difficult to identify a starting point for improvement. For example, unemployment is not likely to be significantly reduced until educational levels are improved. Educational achievement is not likely to improve before poverty becomes less prevalent. Poverty will not become less prevalent until the health conditions of the Indians are improved, and health certainly cannot become a less significant problem until the Indian has an adequately equipped home. To have an adequately equipped home he must have employment.

The cycle would appear to be endless, except for one important condition: A significant proportion of Indians manage to maintain an optimistic outlook for the future. While optimism or self-determination cannot in itself change the existing situation, it does provide a base upon which to build.

The following sections summarize and attempt to interpret the key findings of this survey.

EMPLOYMENT

Poverty appears to be the rule rather than the exception among Michigan's Indian households, particularly in the rural areas. Four out of ten Indian households surveyed claimed their total household income (excluding government aid) was below the $3,000 poverty line. In rural Michigan, almost 30% of the Indian households interviewed earned less than $1,000 in 1970. In comparison, Sales Management's Survey Of Buying Power reports that only 13% of Michigan's total households earned less than $3,000 during 1970.

In rural areas, a considerable proportion of the incomes below $3,000 can be attributed to the fact that more than one-quarter of the household heads surveyed were retired and living on Social Security. However, even among households in which the head is under 35 years of age, almost four out of ten have incomes of less than $3,000.

Much of the poverty which exists in the Indian Community is attributable to a relatively high unemployment rate. About 20% of the household heads surveyed did not currently hold a job. However,

if the figure is adjusted to exclude retired and physically unemployable household heads, better than 25% of the household heads "potentially in the work force" are currently unemployed. Unemployment is significantly higher for Indians under 35 years of age (39%) than for those 35 or older (15%).

Although the number of vocational trainees and the number of Indians with a high school diploma are too small for reliable analysis, it appears that vocational training per se may not result in increased employment opportunities, while high school graduates do appear to have an employment edge over dropouts.

The survey suggests that poor health is a primary factor in the relatively high unemployment rate among Indian household heads. Although less than one out of ten Indian household heads claimed to have a health problem which kept them from working at all, almost three out of ten claimed to be limited in the type or amount of work which they can undertake. Among unemployed heads of household, the proportion with some type of physical limitation (47%) is more than twice as high as it is among those who are employed. Undoubtedly, the relatively low levels of education among heads of Indian households act as a significant barrier in any attempt to find work which is not physically demanding.

In addition to health and education, a number of other factors limit the Indian's ability to find work. For example, since almost four out of ten employed household heads travel more than five miles to work each day, it is not surprising that 75% of this employed group have an automobile which they consider to be in "good running condition". On the other hand, only 40% of the unemployed Indian household heads have transportation in "good running condition", and 20% of these vehicles are over six years old. In fact, unemployed Indians mentioned transportation more often than any other factor except health as the principal reason why they find it difficult to take a job.

Child care problems appear to represent another factor affecting the rate of unemployment. Although only about one-half of the Indian households surveyed had a spouse, almost two-thirds of households had children still living at home. Consequently, it is not surprising that better than 10% of the households interviewed claimed to be on ADC, and that fully one-quarter of those who were unemployed claimed it would be difficult for them to take a job because no one was available to care for their children.

Although discrimination is difficult to measure, many (47%) of the respondents interviewed argue that it is harder for an Indian to find work than it is for a non-Indian, primarily because of job discrimination. Certainly all of these influences, health, education, child care, transportation and discrimination problems, play a significant role in the fact that nearly one-third of the unemployed Indian household heads have not held any job in over a year.

It appears, however, that Indians who do have jobs are relatively stable employees. The typical employed Indian household head has held his job for three years or more, usually as an unskilled factory worker, and had worked at least forty hours during the week prior to the interview. He generally works for a private manufacturing, service, or sales company and is highly unlikely to be self-employed. In fact, less than 5% of the Indian household heads surveyed were self-employed, and in no case did anyone in this group employ more than four people.

EDUCATION

Educational achievement among Indians appears to be well below any acceptable standard, although there are some signs of improvement among the younger generation. Overall, almost three-quarters of the Indian household heads surveyed had not graduated from high school, nor had the vast majority of their spouses (in those households which have spouses). Although urban household heads were no more likely than their rural counterparts to graduate, they did tend to advance further in school before dropping out. Almost 50% of the rural group had not reached the ninth grade as compared to 33% of the urban household heads. High school graduation was, however, significantly higher among Indian household heads under 35 (37%) than it was for those 35 and older (23%).

The children of the households surveyed maintained a better record for high school completion than did their parents but, even among this group, the dropout rate remains very high. Of all the children who no longer attend school, better than half dropped out before graduating. Children from rural areas were no more likely than urban children to dropout of school, but they were about twice as likely to dropout prior to reaching the ninth grade. Less than one out of ten urban Indian children left school before the ninth grade as compared to two out of ten rural children.

The fact that about 80% of the Indian children who have not left school either have not reached the ninth grade or are too young to attend primary school represents a significant challenge to those interested in improving the educational achievement of the Indian people.

On the negative side, factors such as the low educational achievement of adult Indians, poverty, and the housing and health problems discussed in the next sections of this chapter, suggest that increased educational achievement for this younger group of Indian students may be difficult to attain. Furthermore, an undertone of apathy is present among many adult Indians, as evidenced by an apparent absence of opinion on the quality of education which the schools provide for Indian children. Almost one-quarter of the household heads surveyed

"didn't know" whether the schools did a creditable job of teaching Indian children or whether or not Indian children have more problems in school than non-Indians. About one-half of the respondents who did have an opinion felt that discrimination by other students and, to a lesser extent, by teachers, made school more diffcult for Indians. This, of course, adds still another dimension to the problem.

On the positive side, educational achievement among the younger generations of Indians appears to be increasing. In other words, Indian household heads under 35 are more likely to have diplomas than those 35 and over. Furthermore, the children of these household heads have an even better record of educational achievement. Although the base is insufficient for reliable analysis, it appears that children from households in which the head graduated from school are more likely to attend college, which places great importance on the value of having this current group of students complete high school.

In addition, most household heads with children who dropped out of school agree that these same children would enjoy a better life if they had graduated. This suggests some adult recognition of the value of education as does the fact that those who are optimistic about the future often cite better education of Indian people as a principal reason for that optimism.

HOUSING

Although nearly all urban Indian households are equipped with plumbing and heating facilities, the housing conditions which exist for rural Indians can only be described as appalling. Almost 40% of rural homes have no flush toilets, 40% are without hot water, and nearly 30% have no running water whatsoever.

Only one-third of the rural homes are equipped with central heating, and over 10% depend solely on a fireplace or stove for heat. More than one-quarter of the rural households were considered by their occupants to be inadequately heated for winter.

According to the interviewers' observations, well over one-half of the rural Indians surveyed live in homes which are either deteriorating or dilapidated. In fact, better than three out of ten homes were described as dilapidated.

The evidence also suggests that the social condition of these homes is no better than the physical structure. Only about 70% of the rural households have less than one occupant per room as compared to better than 90% of all U.S. housing. Almost one-quarter of these houses also had more than two occupants for each available bedroom. Certainly this crowding has health implications,

particularly since the physical facilities of the housing make sound personal hygiene an almost unattainable goal. Educational achievement can also be expected to suffer in such crowded conditions, both because poor health increases school absences and because no available place exists for study.

The urban Indian housing problem seems to be considerably less acute. Plumbing and heating facilities are available in the vast majority of households, primarily because the urban Indian tends to rent in a multiple dwelling unit or apartment building while the rural Indian more often owns or is buying a single family home. Nevertheless, almost two out of ten urban households are considered by the occupants to be inadequately heated and over three out of ten are rated as deteriorating or dilapidated.

Crowded conditions are somewhat less severe among urban Indians, although they are still not adequate in comparison to the U.S. as a whole. About 80% of these urban Indian homes have less than one occupant per room as compared to 92% for all U.S. homes. In terms of bedrooms per occupant, the urban Indian has no advantage over his rural counterpart, since almost three out of ten of these urban homes have more than two occupants per bedroom.

HEALTH

Given the substandard income levels and housing conditions which exist for off-reservation Indians, it is not difficult to understand the apparent poor health rate among the Indian people. Poor health conditions have been indicated by a number of pilot studies conducted over the past several years. While a survey of the type we conducted is not an effective means of measuring health status, this survey does tend to support other research in the contention that health is, in fact, a significant problem among Indian people.

As discussed earlier, physical or health problems which influence the amount or type of work which can be undertaken were suffered by three out of ten unemployed Indian household heads. This suggests that health is a major factor in the high unemployment rate among Indians.

Another health query included in the survey also indicated that the infant mortality rate among Indian children is significantly higher than it is among Michigan's population as a whole. Over the past 35 years, Michigan's infant mortality rate has ranged from a high of 50 deaths per 1,000 births in 1936 to a low of 20 deaths per 1,000 births in 1970. For Michigan's Indian population, the infant mortality rate appears to have been about 90 deaths per 1,000 births over the period 1936 to 1971.

Overall, about 20% of the households claimed to have lost children at birth or during the first year thereafter. Rural households appeared significantly more likely to have lost children than did their urban counterparts.

In addition, the Indian could expect to encounter difficulties in obtaining emergency medical service. Not only do relatively few Indian households own a car in running order, but about 50% have no telephone service. In comparison, Michigan Bell Telephone Company reports that, in their market area, about 90% of all Michigan households have a telephone.

ATTITUDES

Although 50% of the Indians surveyed agreed that living and working conditions in their part of the State were worse than for non-Indians, there was considerable optimism for the future -- particularly among the younger, urban residents. Better than four out of ten rural and five out of ten urban respondents expressed a conviction that conditions would improve over the next few years. This group based their positive outlook primarily on the fact that Indians are beginning to unite and, to a lesser extent, on the fact that new government programs are emerging and the Indian people are becoming better educated.

In terms of his personal future, the urban Indian was again more likely to express optimism than the rural Indian. Over two-thirds of the urban respondents felt that their personal conditions would improve, primarily as a result of their own determination. About four out of ten rural Indians looked forward to a better future, primarily because they held a steady job. On the other hand, the more than 50% of rural Indians who were not optimistic most often cited minimal salaries or fixed retirement incomes as their chief complaint.

- CHAPTER III -

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of this survey was to gather basic information concerning the socioeconomic status of Michigan's Indian population. The scope was, of necessity, broad. Questions concerning employment, education, health and housing conditions were included. By documenting the scope and extent of Indian problems, this survey makes it possible to begin to conceptualize programs designed to improve the lives of Indians. While detailed, quantitative information has been obtained, in-depth studies are required to develop specific action programs and to assess costs and feasibility.

The scope of this survey did not include an evaluation of present and planned programs of potential benefit to Indians. Judgments on the success or failure of programs now underway should only be made as future research provides insight into changes in the socioeconomic conditions described in this report.

The following general recommendations should form a basis for developing comprehensive programs to improve the lives of Michigan Indians.

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

It is probable that, because of the relatively small size of the Indian population in Michigan and their geographic dispersion, this group would receive more benefit by being included as a subset of broader scope programs, as opposed to unique programs aimed solely at Indians. One of the fundamental tasks for the Commission on Indian Affairs must be to insure that all relevant organizations in the areas of housing, education, health, manpower training and employment are made aware of the Indian's plight, are provided with insight into his needs, and are offered recommendations as to how the Indian should be integrated into existing or planned programs. This does not imply that each agency should develop its approach to the Indian problem in a unilateral manner. The problems affecting Indians are interrelated and, to a great extent, cannot be isolated and dealt with individually. Comprehensive program planning and implementation are essential.

In addition, it appears that effective program coordination can have a multiplier effect. If, for example, the use of Indian teacher aides can increase the educational achievement of Indian students, manpower training organizations such as ICAP should direct their programs toward training these aides. This will also generate additional jobs for Indians, thereby impacting the overall employment problem.

Although communication and coordination have been traditional roles for the Commission and its staff, it appears that their efforts should be expanded. The Commission should seek some means of having a major role in coordinating the programs and activities planned or in progress that are needed by Indians. While the primary emphasis will be on the activities of other State agencies, private as well as federal and local governmental organizations should also be included in the scope of the Commission's responsibilities. This may warrant an increase in the Commission's supporting staff. A comprehensive plan of action for the Commission to document any needs for additional staff members should be developed.

EDUCATION

Before significant and permanent improvement can be made in the lives of Michigan Indians, substantial improvements must be made in their educational achievement. Employability, income levels, and ability to afford decent housing are probably contingent upon more education. Education must be viewed as the long-term key to improving the socioeconomic status of the Michigan Indian. Education should have high priority in any allocation of resources directed toward the Indian community.

Specifically, Indians must be encouraged to complete high school. While efforts to enroll more Indian high school graduates in colleges and universities are important and should be continued, the highest priority should be given to alleviating the dropout problem.

Apathy among Indian parents toward the value of an education must be overcome. Efforts to accomplish this should include communicating to parents the importance of education to the future of their children. This could be accomplished through a combination of mailings and personal contacts. Participation by local school district personnel in such a program should be encouraged.

The use of Indian teacher aides may also be valuable. These aides could assist in communicating to students the value of an education, as well as providing guidance on study habits and tutorial services. The use of Indians in this role should make the educational experience more relevant to the Indian student.

EMPLOYMENT

While education, particularly in terms of alleviating the dropout problem, is critical to improving the future of the Indian population, this will have little direct effect upon the present adult Indians. Programs must be developed to make a short-term impact on the employability of adult Indians.

The findings of this survey indicate that while a relatively high proportion of Indians claim to have participated in vocational training programs, a significant number are unemployed. Certainly the causes of unemployment could be far removed from the question of vocational training. However, the results of this survey would appear to warrant a closer look at the training programs being offered to and utilized by Indians. It may be, for example, that some training is directed at the wrong groups (namely women, many of whom cannot be regularly employed for reasons such as the need to care for children at home).

A potential employer of Indians could be the State of Michigan. While efforts to employ more Indians are hampered by their low skill and educational levels, the Commission could make Indians aware of job openings and assist prospective applicants in contacting appropriate Department of Civil Service personnel.

HOUSING

A high proportion of rural Indians live in housing that is far below acceptable standards of quality and livability. Many of these Indian families own or are purchasing these homes. Through organizations such as the Commission and the State Housing Authority, mechanisms should be developed to correct this situation:

- Investigate ways of providing financial assistance to Indian homeowners (particularly rural residents) for making necessary home improvements.

- Increase efforts to assist Indians who migrate to urban areas in finding adequate housing and in adjusting to the urban environment.

HEALTH

This research indicates that poor health may be a prevalent condition among Indians. Additional investigation by qualified medical personnel is required to determine the exact nature and extent of health problems, and to develop preventive and corrective programs.

- CHAPTER IV -

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING PLAN

The 1970 Census figures indicate that there were approximately 17,000 Indians in the State of Michigan. Many people closely associated with the Indian Community contend that this figure grossly underestimates the State's Indian population. Their judgments place the actual figure at somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 Indian residents. A discrepancy between census figures and the actual number of Indian residents in the State would be entirely possible, because Indians tend to reside in areas and locations not easily accessible for population counts. In Detroit, for example, Indian families often live in densely populated, deteriorating sections of the inner city such as the "Cass Corridor." In addition to numerous single family homes, there are many converted "walk-up" flats, single room apartments and other household units which are not physically evident to a canvasser. At the other extreme, census takers also encounter difficulty in assembling data in very sparsely populated areas. Consequently, many rural Indian residents probably are not included on the census rolls.

In spite of these problems, the census still provides the best available information about the location of Indians in the State. After conversations with numerous Indian leaders concerning this subject and after a review of available lists of Indian families, we made the following assumption:

> Even if the actual numbers reported are inaccurate, the 1970 Census accurately reflects the relative proportion of Indians living in various sections of the State.

The map (Exhibit I) on the following page demonstrates that approximately one-third of the State's Indian population lives in the tri-county Detroit metropolitan area. Other major clusters of metropolitan Indian residents can be found in the Grand Rapids, Lansing and Flint areas.

In rural Michigan, the Indian population is scattered throughout the off-reservation areas with clusters in Emmet and Charlevoix Counties around Grand Traverse Bay and near Sault Ste. Marie in the Upper Peninsula. The majority of Indian residents in Baraga, Chippewa and Isabella Counties reside on the reservation and, therefore, are not included in the sample.[1]

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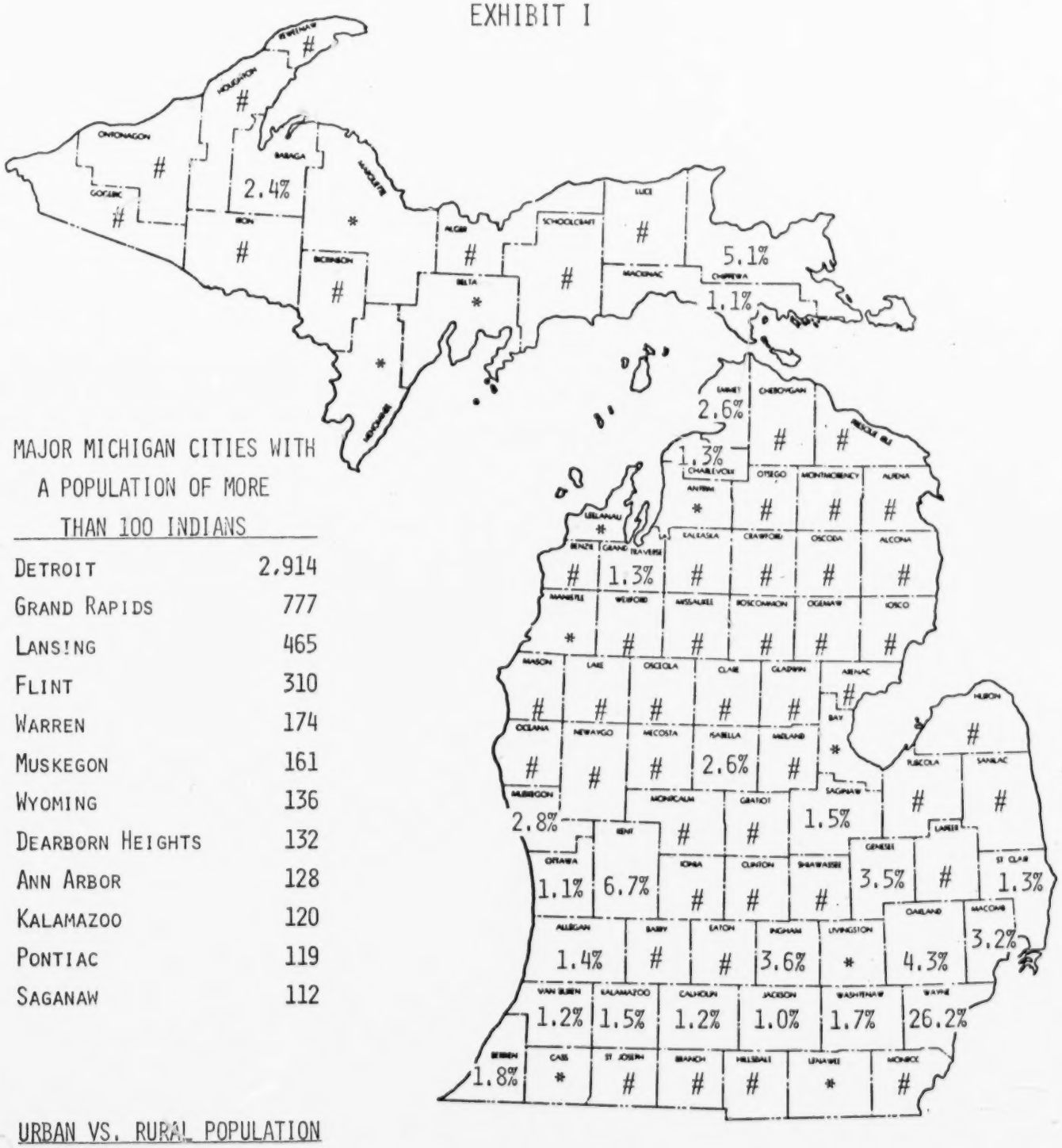
[1] The exception is the Sault Ste. Marie Band of off-reservation Indians living in Chippewa County. These families have been included in the sampling plan.

DISPERSION OF MICHIGAN'S INDIAN POPULATION, BY COUNTY

(SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU, 1ST COUNT SUMMARY TAPES, 1970 CENSUS DATA)

EXHIBIT I



MAJOR MICHIGAN CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 100 INDIANS

DETROIT	2,914
GRAND RAPIDS	777
LANSING	465
FLINT	310
WARREN	174
MUSKEGON	161
WYOMING	136
DEARBORN HEIGHTS	132
ANN ARBOR	128
KALAMAZOO	120
PONTIAC	119
SAGANAW	112

URBAN VS. RURAL POPULATION

URBAN INDIAN POPULATION	43%
RURAL INDIAN POPULATION	57%
TOTAL MICHIGAN INDIANS	100%

* LESS THAN 1% OF TOTAL INDIAN POPULATION

\# LESS THAN 100 INDIANS IN ENTIRE COUNTY

Ideally, the sample for this survey would be selected by assembling the name of every Indian household head in the State and then randomly choosing certain people from that list for interviewing. However, no such list exists and, of course, the individual Indian names reported on the Census forms are confidential. Therefore, as in most social research, this survey could not be accomplished by sampling from a comprehensive list of every Indian household in the State. The cost of assembling such a list, if feasible, would far exceed the cost of conducting the survey itself.

In the absence of a complete list of Indian families, we selected specific areas representing each major geographical segment of the State. We used the following criteria for selecting the areas:

- The percentage of the sample selected from any geographic segment of the State should be in approximate proportion to the number of Indians living in that segment of the State.
- Each area selected must contain an Indian population large enough to make the interviewing procedure economically feasible.
- Each area selected must afford an opportunity to assemble a relatively comprehensive list of Indian households.
- Urban and rural families must be represented in the sample in approximate proportion to their occurrence in the population as a whole (as indicated by the Census Bureau).

Initially, we divided the State into four distinct zones (Exhibit II). Then, within each zone, we chose specific interviewing locations with a concentration of Indian families. The shaded areas shown in Exhibit II represent the specific geographical sampling areas selected.

Because of the direct relationship between socioeconomic status and geographical location, we drew a sample in the Detroit area which proportionately approximated the Census-reported Indian population in the various cities and suburbs composing the metro area.

In addition, we made every attempt to construct a sample in approximate proportion to the distribution of urban and rural residents represented in the State according to Census data. The

EXHIBIT I

ZONES AND SAMPLING AREAS IDENTIFIED IN THE SAMPLING PLAN

EXHIBIT II

ZONES AND SAMPLING AREAS IDENTIFIED IN THE SAMPLING PLAN

following table shows a comparison between the sample distribution and the distribution of the Indian population according to Census figures.

URBAN VERSUS RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF STATE INDIAN POPULATION

	1970 Census Count	Final Sample Distribution
Urban Indian Population	43%	49%
Rural Indian Population	57	51
	100%	100%

We developed a standard definition of an "Indian" to insure that a common criteria was being used. For purposes of this survey, an "Indian" is defined as any person claiming to be at least one-quarter blood Indian, and, if possible, the head of the household, whether male or female. In addition, the respondent had to be a self-professed Indian with some minimal contact with the Indian community in order to be identified as a potential respondent.

Each interviewer spent the first week in the field assembling as complete a list of names as possible within the assigned sampling areas. Exhibit III shows the number and source of names collected for each of the areas surveyed. Once the basic list was assembled, every nth name, depending on the size of the list in each area, was selected as an interview candidate. The names were then organized by geographical area for interviewing efficiency and the fieldwork commenced. In areas where the available list of Indian residents was insufficient, the sample was supplemented with names obtained from the individual respondents.

EXHIBIT III

NUMBER AND SOURCE OF NAMES COLLECTED
FOR SURVEY, BY SAMPLING

ZONE	SAMPLING AREA	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD NAMES COLLECTED	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS SAMPLED	SOURCE OF SAMPLE
Upper Peninsula	Chippewa County	63	14	. Primarily concentration of Sault Ste. Marie band living in concentrated area of county . Personal contacts of interviewer with residents familiar with additional families
Upper Half of Lower Peninsula	Emmett, Charlevoix and Leelanaw Counties	261	108	. Census conducted by local Community Action Program personnel . Referrals from respondents . Interviewer's personal contacts with local Indian leadership
Western Lower Michigan				
-Urban	Grand Rapids			. Grand River Indian Assoc. . Interviewer's personal contacts with long-term Indian residents
-Rural	Kent, Allegan, Oceana, Calhoun, Kalamazoo Counties	327	154	. Minister of local Indian church . Residents . Minister of local Indian church . Referrals from respondents
Easter Lower Michigan	Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties	339	109	. North American Indian Assoc. . Center for Urban Indian Affairs . AID . Referrals from respondents
		990	385*	

* Two interviews were not included in statistical tables due to coding errors.

FIELD INTERVIEWING

In all cases, personal interviews were conducted. This technique was used for the following reasons:

- After numerous conversations with Indian leaders, we concluded that Indian respondents might be hesitant to provide the required confidential data. The personal interview offered the interviewer an opportunity to establish the rapport necessary to overcome this obstacle.

- The length of the interview (between 30 and 40 minutes) suggested that a high termination rate could be expected if the telephone technique was utilized.

- We assumed, and later verified during the survey, that a high proportion of Indian households do not have telephone service.

- The complexity of the interview and the low level of communication skills which we assumed to exist among a significant proportion of the potential respondents precluded the use of the direct mail technique.

In certain geographic areas, the interviewers were permitted to interview the spouse of the household after making two callbacks. In most cases, however, the interviewers were required to obtain all data from the household head. In all, only 22% of the interviews were completed with the spouse. On attitudinal data, the responses of spouses have been separated from those of household heads.

The fieldwork, including assembling the name lists, was initiated on July 15 and was completed on September 12. 383 interviews were performed. This was a significantly higher number than the 250 to 300 interviews which were initially planned.

In these households there were 1,285 children, of which about one-half were of preschool age or currently attending school.

Based on an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 Indian households in Michigan (using the Census data reporting 17,000 nonreservation Indians), we interviewed approximately 6% to 8% of the total population. The relatively large sample size tends to provide a relatively high level of confidence in the reliability of the study results. For example, if 50% of the sample responds to a question in the same manner, the reader can be reasonably certain (about 20 to 1 odds)

that the sample accurately reflects the total population within a range of plus or minus 4%. If 90% of the sample responds to a question in the same manner, the reader can be reasonably certain that the sample accurately reflects the total population within a range of plus or minus 3%.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The questionnaire design was based on the survey objectives described in Chapter I. Initially, we developed a series of indicators, or very specific data elements, to provide information for each objective. Next, we translated these data elements into key questions which might be included in the questionnaire. The resulting number of questions far exceeded the reasonable potential for a single study. Through a series of reviews with the Director of the Commission On Indian Affairs and selected Commission members, plus an evaluation of the likelihood of obtaining responses to certain questions without offending the respondents, we developed a questionnaire with approximately 150 individual items.

The format and specific measuring techniques utilized in the questionnaire were predicated on two criteria:

> Validity: Insuring that each question was designed to address the measurable objectives specified and, to the extent possible, that key indicators were sensitive to relatively modest changes so that they would be useful for measuring variances in conditions in the future.
>
> Simplicity: Insuring that the questionnaire techniques utilized would be effective when implemented by nonprofessional interviewers in questioning respondents many of whom were limited in communication skills.

The essential requirement of simplicity made it impossible to utilize semantic differentials or similarly sensitive and complex methods.

Specifically, the questionnaire included three types of tools:

1. Questions designed to obtain factual information not empirically evident to the interviewer, such as family size, employment status and income. To the extent that the household head was unable to answer or unavailable when the interviewer called, the wife of the head was permitted to respond to these questions.

2. Questions relating to attitudes and opinions concerning educational and employment discrimination, and the future outlook for Indians. Again, the wife of the household head was permitted to respond if the head was unavailable but, on all questions relating to attitudes and opinions, the responses of the household heads and wives were analyzed separately.

3. Empirical interviewer observations relating to the physical environment in which the household members resided.

Since conditions for the Indian were expected to vary widely, we attempted to construct the questions so that they would not appear absurd or offensive to certain respondents. For example, the Indian respondents of middle class income might be offended by questions concerning the availability of running water in their homes. The format of the questionnaire had to be such that only persons claiming to have less than one complete bathroom were asked to respond to more detailed requests for related data. Similarly, specific data requests relating to annual household income and government assistance were relegated to the end of the questionnaire in order to avoid the possibility of a termination before the interview was completed.

The questionnaire was designed so that the interview would require an average of 30 to 40 minutes. In no case did interviewers report that a respondent terminated an interview because it was excessive in length. The interviewers reported less than 15 interview refusals.

A duplicate of the questionnaire used in the survey is included in the Appendix.

SELECTION AND TRAINING OF INTERVIEWERS

We used six interviewers of Indian descent for a period of four to six weeks. The interviewers had either graduated from or were attending college. To the extent possible, we assigned the interviewers to geographical areas with which they were familiar in order to increase the likelihood of developing lists to sample from and of obtaining interviews.

We provided the interviewers with background on the activities of the Governor's Commission On Indian Affairs, an indoctrination on the purpose of the study, and a training session on conducting and coding the interview. After completing a number of pretest interviews, we reviewed the interviewers individually and corrected errors in their interpretation of specific tasks. We held periodic review sessions with each interviewer during the fieldwork.

VERIFYING THE INTERVIEWS

We telephoned 20% of each interviewer's respondents to insure that they had been interviewed. In no case did a respondent fail to acknowledge that he had participated. Although it was not economically feasible to contact respondents who did not have a telephone, we asked the interviewers to specify in detail the address and location of each household interviewed. Also we informed interviewers that verification by mail or personal contact would take place.

Originally, the verification of interview completion was to include a validation of selected responses. However, preliminary interviews indicated that the respondents frequently were hesitant to have their names and addresses directly associated with their responses. Therefore, we decided that the sheets containing names and addresses would be kept separate from the completed interview to insure the confidentiality guaranteed each respondent.

CODING AND TABULATION

We asked each interviewer to mail in all completed questionnaires weekly. As the questionnaires were received, we checked each document for completeness and to insure that all responses had been correctly coded by the interviewers. In addition, an inventory of responses to open-ended or unstructured questions was assembled for machine tabulation. We designed a preliminary set of cross-tabulations so that the data could be analyzed in the most meaningful manner. All potential cross-tabulations of the data could not be included in this report.

Specific opportunities and information needs no doubt will arise in the future which will suggest numerous additional ways to profitably analyze the data. The Governor's Commission On Indian Affairs will maintain all of the keypunched cards, as well as the original interviewing documents, so that additional machine and hand tabulations can be generated upon request.

- CHAPTER V -

DETAILED FINDINGS

This chapter contains the detailed statistical tables from which the EXECUTIVE SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS chapters were developed. For convenience, the chapter has been divided into six distinct sections, each relating to the areas of investigation established by the survey objectives: Employment, Education, Housing, Health, General Attitudes, and Household Characteristics.

Each of these sections has been prefaced by a summary of the more significant findings contained in the statistical tables. Although numerous cross-tabulations comparing urban and rural Indians, employed and unemployed Indians, etc., have been included, the potential for further analysis through the development of additional cross-tabulations is far from exhausted. In order to facilitate additional analysis, all of the keypunch cards, as well as the original questionnaire documents, are available in the offices of the Commission on Indian Affairs.

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment Among Indian Household Heads (Tables 1, 2, 3)

Only about 60% of Indian household heads surveyed were currently employed. Of the other 40%, about 20% were unemployed and 20% reported that they were retired. About 10% claimed that physical problems prohibited them from taking a job. Rural household heads (25%) were more than twice as likely to be retired as urban household heads (10%) - a reflection of the much older composition of rural residents (which is demonstrated in Table 3 of the section on HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS).

In order to adjust for the retirement factor in comparing urban and rural residents, all of the household heads who reported they were retired were deleted from the sample base. In addition, those who claimed to be completely unemployable due to illness were also deleted. The remaining household heads constituted a base which could be described as being "potentially in the work force". On this basis, fully one-quarter of the employable household heads surveyed were unemployed. The rate of unemployment appears to be significantly higher in the urban areas (30%) than in rural regions (21%), and is also higher among household heads under 35 than it is for household heads 35 and over. This higher unemployment rate among younger household heads is, in part, attributable to the fact that young Indians are much more likely to reside in the city where Indian unemployment is most severe. Although neither the sample of high school graduates nor the number of vocational program trainees was large enough for reliable analysis, it would appear from the data available that vocational training per se may not result in increased employment opportunities, while high school graduates appear to have an employment edge over dropouts.

The results of this survey tend to indicate that health may be among the principal reasons for unemployment. Although less than one out of ten household heads claimed to have a health problem which kept them from holding any job, almost three out of ten said that they were limited in the amount or type of work that they could undertake. Significantly, unemployed household heads (47%) were more than twice as likely as their employed counterparts (17%) to claim some type of physical limitation.

More than one-half of the household heads interviewed claimed that they had held only one job during the past year. Almost two out of ten Indian household heads worked no more than six months out of the past twelve. No significant variations existed between urban and rural Indians in terms of either job shifting or employment duration.

Attitudes Toward Employment Discrimination Among Indian Household Heads (Tables 4,5)

Aoubt one-half of the Indians interviewed agreed that it was more difficult for Indians to find work than for non-Indians. This perception of difficulty in obtaining employment appears to be more prevalent among rural Indians than among the urban group and, as expected, unemployed Indians were somewhat more likely than the employed to suggest that it is "much harder" for an Indian to find work.

Among all groups, prejudice or job discrimination was primarily blamed for the Indian's difficulty in obtaining employment. However, many respondents acknowledged that lack of education and job qualifications also significantly contributed to employment difficulties. Nearly 10% suggested that such prob[illegible]s as drinking and laziness were significant factors in employment difficulties among the Indian people.

Characteristics of Employed Indian Household Heads (Tables 6,7,8)

The majority of employed household heads surveyed travel less than five miles to work each day and have held their jobs for three years or more. Most held only one job, primarily in the manufacturing, service or sales section of the economy, and work at least a standard forty-hour week.

Only 3% of employed Indian household heads are self-employed, and only 2% operate a business large enough to support any employees. In no case does any Indian employer have more than four people on his payroll.

The largest proportion (71%) of Indian household heads are employed in private manufacturing, service or sales companies, followed by retail, government, health, education, etc.

Characteristics of Unemployed Indian Household Heads (Tables 9,10,11,12)

Although the sample of unemployed household heads is small, some indicative characteristics have been included which are worth consideration. The size of this particular subsample, however, makes it impossible to compare urban and rural household heads on these characteristics.

Unemployed household heads were primarily experienced with factory work and unskilled construction - areas most likely to require some physical exertion. As previously mentioned, almost one-half of

the unemployed household heads claimed some type of physical limitation on their ability to work. This, coupled with the low level of education among all Indians, probably excludes many of them from finding employment which is not physically demanding.

About half of the unemployed household heads indicated that they had no problems outside of the health area that kept them from working. Those who did claim additional troubles primarily emphasized transportation problems and children requiring care. (It should be pointed out that one-quarter of the respondents were female household heads, which tends to account for the child care problem.) As Table 6 in the HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS section shows, 40% of the Indian households interviewed claim to have no automobile in good running condition. An additional 20% have an automobile which is at least 7 years old.

In all, about one-half of the unemployed household heads had sought work in the past month. Nearly two out of ten had turned down a job offer since last employed - primarily for reasons other than personal problems. About one-third of the respondents had been unemployed a year or more, and most were ready to consider moving to other areas to obtain employment.

Income Distribution Among Indian Household Heads (Tables 13,14,15)

Almost 25% of the Indian household heads surveyed earned less than $1,000 in total household income, and fully four out of ten were below the $3,000 poverty line in spite of multiple wage earners in many of the households sampled. The worst conditions prevailed in rural areas where three out of ten households had an income of less than $1,000. This significantly higher proportion of rural poverty is related to the fact that more retirees live in rural Michigan than in the urban areas.

At the higher end of the income spectrum, almost one-third of the urban households enjoyed incomes of $9,000 or more as compared to only 13% of the rural Indians.

Not surprisingly then, about four out of ten Indian families receive some kind of government assistance, with social security being the principal source for rural residents and ADC the primary aid for urban residents.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: Is the household head currently employed or on paid vacation or leave from a regular job?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Urban	Rural	Under 35	35 and Over	Total
Employed	60%	52%	59%	55%	56%
Unemployed	25	14	38	12	20
Retired	10	25	-	24	18
Unemployable Due To Illness	5	9	3	9	6
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(107)	(276)	(383)

	- HOUSEHOLD HEADS POTENTIALLY IN THE WORK FORCE -				
	Urban	Rural	Under 35	35 & Over	Total
Employed	70%	79%	61%	82%	74%
Unemployed	30	21	39	18	26
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(162)	(128)	(104)	(186)	(290)

	- HOUSEHOLD HEADS POTENTIALLY IN THE WORK FORCE -				
	Vocational Trainee	Non-Participant In Vocational Training	High School Graduate	High School Dropout	Total
Employed	74%	74%	79%	72%	74%
Unemployed	26	26	21	28	26
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(77)	(213)	(94)	(196)	(290)

[1]Note: Base excludes retired and unemployable respondents.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 2

INFLUENCE OF HEALTH FACTORS ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS IN THE WORK FORCE

QUESTION: Does the household head have a health or physical problem which limits the kind or amount of work he/she can do?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Urban	Rural	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Yes	25%	28%	17%	47%	26%
No	75	72	83	53	74
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(171)	(145)	(215)	(101)	(316)

QUESTION: Does the household head have a health or physical problem which keeps him from holding any job at all?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	5%	12%	8%
No	20	16	19
No Health or Physical Problems	75	72	73
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(171)	(145)	(316)

QUESTION: How long has the household head been unable to work because of a health or physical problem?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Less Than 6 months	1%	3%	2%
6 to 11 Months	1	1	1
1 to 2 Years	1	2	2
3 to 4 Years	-	3	1
5 to 7 Years	1	1	1
8 to 10 Years	1	1	1
11 Years or More	-	1	*
No Physical Problem Restricting All Work	95	88	92
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(171)	(145)	(316)

[1]Note: Base excludes retired respondents.

* Less than 0.5%

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 3

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: How many different jobs or employers has the household head held since last July, not including being a student?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
No Jobs	7%	4%	5%
One Job	64	49	56
Two Jobs	8	10	9
Three or Four Jobs	5	2	3
Five or Six Jobs	-	1	1
Seven Jobs or more	1	-	1
Retired	10	25	18
Unemployable Due to Illness	5	9	7
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: Did the household head have to move to a different area to get any of these jobs?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	3%	3%	3%
No	11	10	11
Held Only One Job Since Last July	64	49	56
Held No Jobs	7	4	5
Retired	10	25	18
Unemployable Due to Illness	5	9	7
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: About how many total weeks did the household head work last year?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
Less Than One Month	5%		5%		5%	
One to Three Months	3	16%	4	19%	4	18%
Four to Six Months	8		10		9	
Seven to Nine Months	9		10		10	
Ten to Eleven Months	8		6		7	
Worked All Year	50		30		39	
No Answer	2		1		1	
Retired	10		25		18	
Unable to Work Due to Illness	5		9		7	
TOTALS	100%		100%		100%	
Base:	(189)		(194)		(383)	

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 4

PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION AMONG INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: In this area, do you think that it is generally much harder, somewhat harder or no harder for Indians to find a job then for non-Indians?

	Urban	Rural	Employed	Unemployed	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Much Harder	17%	29%	21%	27%	26%	15%	23%
Somewhat Harder	29	19	27	20	23	29	24
No Harder	46	41	45	41	41	49	43
Don't Know	8	11	7	12	10	7	10
No Answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(215)	(168)	(299)	(84)	(383)

QUESTION: Why do you think it is harder for Indians to find good jobs then for non-Indians?

	Urban	Rural	Employed	Unemployed	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Job Discrimination/Prejudice	25%	21%	23%	23%	22%	27%	23%
Lack of Education/ Job Qualifications	16	19	17	16	18	13	17
Indians Lazy/Don't Stick with Jobs	3	7	6	3	5	4	5
Drinking Problem of Some Indians	2	6	3	4	4	1	4
No Jobs Available	1	5	2	4	4	-	3
Indians Lack Transportation	2	1	1	1	1	-	1
No Harder For Indians to Find Work	46	41	45	41	41	49	43
Don't Know/No Answer	11	14	12	15	13	12	13
Base:	(189)	(194)	(215)	(168)	(299)	(84)	(383)

Note: Totals for last question exceed 100% due to multiple mentions.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 5

PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION AMONG INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: Once on the job do you think Indians are treated the same as non-Indians?

	Urban	Rural	Employed	Unemployed	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Yes	76%	81%	80%	77%	81%	69%	79%
No	17	14	16	15	15	18	16
No Answer	7	5	4	8	4	13	5
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(215)	(168)	(299)	(84)	(383)

QUESTION: How are Indians treated differently once on the job?

	Urban	Rural	Employed	Unemployed	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Discrimination	10%	11%	10%	9%	10%	8%	10%
Indians Get Dirtier/Harder Jobs	6	7	6	5	6	7	6
Indians Don't Get Promoted	-	3	1	1	1	2	1
Indians Are Drinkers	2	-	1	1	1	2	1
Indians Not Treated Differently	76	81	80	77	81	69	79
Don't Know/No Answer Required	7	5	4	8	4	13	5
Base:	(189)	(194)	(215)	(168)	(299)	(84)	(383)

Note: Totals for last question exceed 100% due to multiple mentions.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: How long has the household head held this (current) job?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD - Urban		Rural		Total	
Less Than 1 Month	4%		5%		4%	
1 to 3 Months	7		5		6	
4 to 6 Months	8		11		9	
7 to 11 Months	3		4		3	
1 to 2 Years	13		11		13	
3 to 4 Years	11		19		15	
5 to 7 Years	15	65%	15	64%	15	65%
8 Years or More	39		30		35	
TOTALS	100%		100%		100%	
Base:[1]	(114)		(101)		(215)	

QUESTION: How far does the household head have to travel to get to work from home each day?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD - Urban	Rural	Total
Varies	18%	6%	13%
Less Than 5 Miles	36	53	45
6 to 10 Miles	21	10	16
11 to 20 Miles	17	18	17
21 to 40 Miles	8	11	9
41 to 60 Miles	-	1	*
60 Miles or More	-	1	*
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(114)	(101)	(215)

[1]Note: Base includes only employed household heads.

*Less than 0.5%

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: How many hours did the household head work last week on all jobs?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Less Than 7 Hours	9%	5%	7%
7 to 16 Hours	2	7	4
17 to 24 Hours	2	6	4
25 to 39 Hours	9	9	9
40 Hours or More	78	72	76
No Answer	-	1	*
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(114)	(101)	(215)

QUESTION: Does the household head hold more than one job?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	18%	16%	17%
No	82	84	83
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(114)	(101)	(215)

[1]Note: Base includes only employed household heads.

*Less than 0.5%

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8

CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: What type of institution does the household head work for?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Private Manufacturing, Service or Sales Company	88%	54%	71%
Retail Store	4	10	7
Government	4	4	4
Health Institution	1	12	6
Educational Institution	1	2	1
Farmer/Fisherman	-	6	3
Self-employed	1	4	3
Other	1	8	5
No Answer	-	-	-
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(114)	(101)	(215)

QUESTION: Does the household head have any people working for him in his business?

	- SELF-EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD HEADS -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	1%	2%	2%
No	-	2	1
Not Self-employed	99	96	97
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(114)	(101)	(215)

[1]Note: Base includes only employed household heads.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: What kind of work does the household head have the most experience with?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEADS -		
	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Factory	32%	23%	29%
Construction (unskilled)	8	20	11
Construction (skilled)	11	12	11
Mechanic	5	2	4
Nursing	2	13	5
Domestic/Housekeeping	6	7	6
Maintenance/Janitor	7	1	6
Truck Driver	5	4	5
Business	9	3	8
Other	15	15	15
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(215)[1]	(75)[2]	(290)[3]

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -
	Total
Factory (skilled)	9%
Factory (unskilled)	20
Construction (skilled)	11
Construction (unskilled)	11
Mechanic	4
Nursing	5
Domestic/Housekeeping	6
Maintenance/Janitor	6
Truck Driver	5
Business	8
Other	15
TOTAL	100%
Base:	(290)[3]

Note: [1]Base includes only employed household heads.
[2]Base includes only unemployed household heads.
[3]Base excludes retired and physically unemployable household heads.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: Other than personal health, are there any reasons why it would be difficult for the household head to work outside the home -- providing a job became available?

	Total
No Reason	46%
Children That Nobody Else Is Available to Care For	26
Transportation Problems	40
Currently Attending School Training	14
Health Problems of Other Household Members	7
Other	8
Base:[1]	(75)

Note: Total exceeds 100% due to multiple mentions.

QUESTION: Has the household head actively looked for work during the past four weeks?

	Total
Yes	47%
No	53
No Answer	-
TOTAL	100%
Base:[1]	(75)

[1]Note: Base includes only unemployed household heads.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 11

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: Since last employed, has the household head been offered a job which he/she was unable to accept or did not want to take?

	Total
Yes	16%
No	83
No Answer	1
TOTAL	100%
Base:[1]	(75)

QUESTION: Why did you decide not to take the job?

	Total
Not Enough Money	4%
No Transportation	4
In School	1
No One to Take Care of Children	2
Offered Part-time Work Only	1
Doesn't Want to Work	1
Bad Neighborhood	2
Other	1
Wasn't Offered Job	83
No Answer	1
TOTAL	100%
Base[1]	(75)

[1]Note: Base includes only unemployed household heads.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 12

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYED INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: How long has it been since the household head held any job -- even for a short while?

	Total	
Less Than 1 Month	34%	
2 to 3 Months	16	
4 to 6 Months	13	
7 to 11 Months	5	
1 to 2 Years	13	32%
3 Years or More	19	
Never Worked	-	
TOTAL	100%	
Base:[1]	(75)	

QUESTION: Would the household head be willing to move out of the area to take a job?

	Total
Yes	59%
No	29
Don't Know/Depends	12
No Answer	-
TOTAL	100%
Base:[1]	(75)

[1]Note: Base includes only unemployed household heads.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 13

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS EMPLOYED

QUESTION: How many, if any, other members of this household are currently employed?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Only One Member in Household	15%	19%	17%
No Other Member Working	56	49	52
One Other Member Working	23	23	23
Two Other Members Working	3	7	5
Three Other Members Working	2	1	2
Four or More Members Working	1	1	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 14

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

QUESTION: Not counting any money you or other members of this household received from the government, how much did the whole household earn in 1970?

	Urban	Rural	Under 35	35 & Over	Total
Less than $1,000	19%	29%	22%	25%	24%
$1 - 2,999	13	19	17	15	16
$3 - 4,999	13	18	13	16	15
$5 - 6,999	9	10	12	9	10
$7 - 8,999	12	8	9	11	10
$9 - 10,999	10	4	10	5	7
$11 - 12,999	10 } 32%	5 } 13%	6 } 25%	8 } 21%	7 } 22%
$13 - 14,999	7	4	5	6	6
$15,000 or More	5	-	4	2	2
Don't Know/No Answer	2	3	2	3	3
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(107)	(276)	(383)

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 15

GOVERNMENT AID RECEIVED BY INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS

QUESTION: Did anyone in the household receive money from the Government in 1970?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Social Security or Railroad Retirement	10%	28%	19%
Aid for Dependent Children	13	10	11
Old Age Assistance	1	5	3
Aid to the Blind	-	1	1
Aid to the Totally Disabled	1	7	4
General Assistance	4	2	3
Unemployment	3	1	2
Social Aid	-	1	1
Food Stamps	-	1	1
Veteran's Benefits	4	7	5
Shop Pension	-	2	1
Medicare/Medicaid	1	2	1
Scholarships	-	1	1
Welfare	1	-	1
Other	1	1	1
Receive No Money from Government	67	51	59
No Answer	-	2	1
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

Note: Totals exceed 100% due to multiple answers.

*Less than 0.5%

EDUCATION

Educational Levels Among Indian Household Heads and Spouses (Table 1)

Generally, the educational achievement of Indian household heads is very low, although it does show some sign of improvement. Almost 75% of the household heads surveyed failed to graduate from high school. Most of these dropouts had less than a ninth grade education. Rural residents were no more likely to be dropouts than the urban group, but they were more apt to have dropped out of school at a lower grade level. For example, almost half of the rural household heads quit school before reaching the ninth grade as compared to only one-third of the urban Indians surveyed.

On the positive side, younger household heads are significantly more likely to have earned a high school diploma than had older Indians. Better than 33% of household heads under 35 years of age graduated from high school, as compared to less than 25% of heads 35 or older. While even among the younger group the completion rate is low, the level of improvement suggests that education may be increasing in importance. Children from households in which the head graduated from high school may be somewhat more likely to attend college than children from households in which the head dropped out. In any event, most household heads with children who dropped out of school agreed that these children would enjoy a better life had they graduated. Rural Indian children were no more likely than the urban group to drop out of school, but were more apt to quit school at a lower grade level.

In households with children who have neither dropped out nor graduated, about eight out of ten children have yet to reach the ninth grade. Therefore, while it appears that the dropout rate declines with the age of the Indian group, it is too early to make a judgment concerning the educational achievement of current students since the vast majority have not yet reached the critical dropout point.

Extent and Type of Vocational Training Experience Among Household Heads (Tables 2, 3)

About one-quarter of the Indian household heads surveyed claimed they had participated in some type of vocational training program - primarily trades or crafts. Employed heads of household were not significantly more likely than unemployed heads to have had vocational training experience. However, most participants did agree that their training had been worthwhile.

As was the case with high school completion, household heads under 35 years of age (34%) were more likely to have participated in vocational training than were older heads of Indian households (20%).

Educational Achievement Among Children of Michigan's Indian Families (Tables 4, 5)

In the households surveyed, slightly better than one-half of the children who no longer attended school had failed to graduate. Although the sample of household heads with diplomas is too small for reliable comparison, it appears that children of household heads were more likely to complete high school than children of dropouts.

Indian Attitudes Toward Education (Table 6)

The majority of Indian household heads (60%) agreed that the schools did at least a fair job of preparing Indian children for life. However, four out of ten household heads also felt that Indian children had more problems in school than non-Indians.

EDUCATION

TABLE 1

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ACHIEVED BY THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND SPOUSE

QUESTION: What was the highest level of school that the household head/spouse completed?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Urban	Rural	Under 35	35 & Over	Total
8th Grade or less	33%	49%	21%	48%	41%
9th Grade	6	9	9	7	8
10th Grade	18	7	12	13	13
11th Grade	14	9	20	8	11
12th Grade	20	19	27	16	19
Some College	5 (28%)	5 (26%)	9 (37%)	4 (23%)	5 (26%)
Completed College	3	2	1	3	2
Post Graduate Work	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know	1	*	1	1	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(107)	(276)	(383)

	- WIFE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
8th Grade or less	15%	19%	17%
9th Grade	9	6	7
10th Grade	10	4	6
11th Grade	9	5	7
12th Grade	18	10	14
Some College	2	3	3
Completed College	-	-	-
Post Graduate Work	-	-	-
Don't Know	-	1	1
No Answer	-	*	*
No Spouse in Household	37	52	45
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

* Less than 0.5%

EDUCATION

TABLE 2

EXTENT AND TYPE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE AMONG HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: Has the household head ever been in a vocational training program which teaches students a trade or gives them a chance to get some work experience?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -						
	Urban	Rural	Under 35	35 & Over	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Yes	25%	23%	34%	20%	27%	21%	24%
No	75	77	66	80	73	79	76
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(107)	(276)	(215)	(168)	(383)

QUESTION: What was the main field of vocational training studied by the household head?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Business, Office Work	2%	5%	3%
Nursing, Health Care	-	2	1
Trades and Crafts	18	12	15
Engineering/Science Technician, Draftsman	2	1	2
Education	1	-	*
Agriculture	-	1	1
Other Fields	2	2	2
Did Not Have Vocational Training	75	77	76
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

* Less than 0.5%

EDUCATION

TABLE 3

ATTITUDE TOWARD VOCATIONAL TRAINING AMONG HOUSEHOLD HEAD PARTICIPANTS

QUESTION: Do you believe it was worthwhile to participate in a training program?

	Urban	Rural	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Yes	19%	21%	23%	16%	20%
No	4	2	2	4	3
Don't Know	1	-	1	-	*
No Answer	1	-	1	1	1
Did Not Participate in Program	75	77	73	79	76
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(215)	(168)	(383)

* Less than 0.5%

EDUCATION

TABLE 4

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AMONG THE CHILDREN OF MICHIGAN'S INDIAN FAMILIES

QUESTION: Do you have children who no longer attend school -- have either graduated before last year or have dropped out?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Urban	Rural	Head Dropped Out	Head Graduated	Total
Completed College	4%	3%	2%	11%	3%
Attended College	8	5	5	11	6
Completed High School	31	31	31	27	31
Completed 11th Grade	20	13	16	15	15
Completed 10th Grade	12	12	13	8	12
Completed 9th Grade	9	9	8	16	9
Completed 8th Grade or Less	9	19	16	12	16
50%		53%	53%	51%	52%
Don't Know	7	8	9	-	8
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(194)	(355)	(475)	(74)	(549)

QUESTION: Do you feel that these children (dropouts) would have a lot better life, a little better life or no better life if they had graduated from school?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Urban	Rural	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Lot Better Life	10%	20%	15%	15%	15%
Little Better Life	3	6	4	8	5
No Better Life	6	5	6	6	5
Don't Know	2	3	2	1	2
No Answer	-	2	-	2	1
Had No Children Who Dropped Out	79	64	73	68	72
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(299)	(84)	(383)

EDUCATION

TABLE 5

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AMONG THE CHILDREN OF MICHIGAN'S INDIAN FAMILIES

QUESTION: How many of your children were in college last year? How many completed the 12th grade, etc.?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Attended College	4%	3%	4%
Completed High School	2	3	2
Completed 11th Grade	3	6	5
Completed 10th Grade	4	6	5
Completed 9th Grade	6	6	6
Completed 8th Grade or Less	54	53	54
Too Young to Attend School	27	23	24
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(390)	(346)	(736)

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Under 35	35 & Over	Head Dropped Out	Head Graduated	Total
Attended College	2%	5%	5%	4%	5%
Completed High School	1	4	4	1	3
Completed 11th Grade	2	7	7	5	6
Completed 10th Grade	2	8	6	7	6
Completed 9th Grade	2	10	9	7	8
Completed 8th Grade or Less	91	66	69	76	72
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(119)	(437)	(375)	(181)	(556)

[1]Note: Base excludes children too young to attend school.

EDUCATION

TABLE 6

INDIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD EDUCATION

QUESTION: Do you feel that schools around here do a good job, fair job or poor job of teaching Indian children what they really need to know to prepare them for life?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Urban	Rural	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Good	29%	35%	29%	44%	32%
Fair	31	25	28	27	28
Poor	20	12	16	14	16
Don't Know	19	27	26	15	23
No Answer	1	1	1	-	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(299)	(84)	(383)

QUESTION: Do you think that Indian children generally have more problems in school than non-Indians? Why?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Urban	Rural	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Yes - Have More Problems	44%	32%	34%	54%	38%
Student's Discrimination	(32)	(23)	(25)	(37)	(28)
Teacher's Discrimination	(19)	(17)	(16)	(24)	(18)
Costs Too Much to Send Children	(10)	(6)	(7)	(11)	(8)
Indian Parents Can't Help With Homework	(6)	(4)	(4)	(10)	(5)
Education Not Practical for Indian Children	(3)	(1)	(2)	(-)	(2)
Indian Children Don't Like School	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
School Too Far Away	(1)	(1)	(1)	(-)	(1)
Don't Know Why	(-)	(1)	(1)	(-)	(1)
No Answer	(1)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(1)
Other	(7)	(4)	(4)	(13)	(6)
No - Indian Children Have No More Problems	39	40	39	39	39
Don't Know	16	28	26	7	22
No Answer	1	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(299)	(84)	(383)

HOUSING

Availability of Plumbing, Kitchen, Heating and Telephone Facilities (Tables 1, 2, 3, 4)

Although nearly all urban Indian households had complete plumbing facilities including hot and cold running water, the rural households included in the survey were much less adequately equipped. Almost 40% of rural homes lacked a flush toilet, 44% had neither a bathtub nor a shower and 40% lacked hot water. In fact, about 30% had no running water.

In terms of kitchen facilities, the Indian households surveyed were in considerably better shape; less than one out of ten lacked such equipment as an electric refrigerator or stove.

Heating appears to be a problem for Indians. In the rural areas, in particular, only about one-third of the households have a central furnace and about one-quarter of the Indians surveyed felt that their heating is inadequate during the winter months.

No telephones exist in 56% of the rural and 41% of the urban households surveyed. For comparison, Michigan Bell Telephone Company reports that within its marketing area, all but 10% of the State's households have telephone service.

Interviewer's Perception of Living Conditions (Table 5)

At the completion of each interview, the interviewers were asked to rate the quality of both the physical dwelling unit of the household surveyed and the surrounding neighborhood. According to interviewer judgments, about one-third of the urban residents and better than one-half of the rural homes were either deteriorating or dilapidated. In the rural areas in particular, three out of ten houses were considered to be dilapidated.

For both urban and rural households, almost one-half of the homes were also considered to be in deteriorating or dilapidated neighborhoods.

Crowded Conditions (Table 6)

Better than one-third of the households surveyed contained five or more permanent members and almost two out of ten were occupied by five or more children. (See HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS - Tables 1 and 2). Since crowded housing has an effect on both health and education, this study undertook to measure the relationship between the physical size of the home and the number of people living in the household. Crowded conditions appear worse in rural households than

in urban households. In rural Michigan, for example, almost three out of ten houses had more than one household member per room. Nearly one-quarter had more than two occupants for each available bedroom. In urban areas, while the average crowding per room was less severe, almost as many homes had more than two occupants for each bedroom.

The implications of these conditions on health are significant, particularly when the plumbing facilities of so many rural households make sound personal hygiene an almost impossible goal. In addition, study habits tend to be poor in homes where a student has almost no possibility of finding even a semisecluded place to study.

Type of Home Occupied and Extent of Home Ownership (Tables 7, 8, 9)

In the rural area, a majority of Indians (60%) owned or were purchasing their homes, usually a single family unit detached from other homes. In urban Michigan, home ownership ran considerably lower (33%), and better than one-half of the households surveyed were located in a multifamily housing unit, usually an apartment building for three or more families. A number of these urban Indians (21%), however, did own land elsewhere, though very few owned a home other than the one being occupied.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

TABLE 1

AVAILABILITY OF PLUMBING FACILITIES IN INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS

	Urban	Rural	Total
No Complete Bathrooms	2%	45%	24%
One Complete Bathroom	89	54	71
Two or More Complete Bathrooms	7	*	4
No Answer	2	1	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

	Urban	Rural	Total
Households Without Flush Toilets	1%	39%	20%
Households Without Bathtub or Shower	1	44	23
Households Without Hot Water	1	40	20
Households Without Running Water	1	28	15
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

* Less than 0.5%

HOUSING CONDITIONS

TABLE 2

AVAILABILITY OF KITCHEN FACILITIES IN INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS

	Urban	Rural	Total
Complete Kitchen Facilities	95%	92%	93%
Incomplete Kitchen Facilities	4	8	6
No Answer	1	-	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

	Urban	Rural	Total
Households Without an Electric Refrigerator	2%	7%	4%
Households Without Oven or Stove	3	2	2
Households With Wood Burning Stove Only	-	4	2
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HOUSING CONDITIONS

TABLE 3

AVAILABILITY, TYPE AND ADEQUACY OF HEATING FACILITIES IN INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS

	Urban	Rural	Total
Central Furnace	81%	36%	58%
Electric Built-in Room Heaters	6	1	3
Permanent Gas, Oil or Kerosene Room Heaters	9	47	28
Portable Room Heaters	-	1	1
Fireplace or Stove	2	12	8
Other	1	2	1
No Heating Unit	1	1	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: Do you find the heating to be adequate in the winter?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	69%	66%	67%
No	17	27	22
Never Spent Winter Here	14	6	10
No Answer	-	1	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HOUSING CONDITIONS

TABLE 4

AVAILABILITY OF TELEPHONES IN INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS

QUESTION: Does this household have a telephone?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	59%	44%	51%
No	41	56	49
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HOUSING CONDITIONS

TABLE 5

INTERVIEWER'S PERCEPTION OF INDIAN LIVING CONDITIONS

QUESTION: Overall, how would you rate the condition of the building?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Sound	63%	39%	51%
Deteriorating	25	25	25
Dilapidated	7	31	19
No Answer	5	5	5
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: Overall, how would you rate the condition of the neighborhood?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Sound	49%	37%	43%
Deteriorating	38	24	31
Dilapidated	8	25	17
No Answer	5	14	9
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HOUSING CONDITIONS

TABLE 6

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM/BEDROOM IN INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS

QUESTION: How many occupants does this household have per room?

	Urban	Rural	Total
.1 - 1 Occupants	83%	72%	77%
1.1 - 2 Occupants	15	24	19
2.1 - 3 Occupants	2	1	2
3.1 - 4 Occupants	-	2	1
4.1 - 5 Occupants	-	1	1
More Than 5 Occupants	-	-	-
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: How many occupants does this household have per bedroom?

	Urban	Rural	Total
No Bedrooms	2%	5%	3%
.1 - 1 Occupants	30	36	34
1.1 - 2 Occupants	40	35	37
2.1 - 3 Occupants	23	15	19
3.1 - 4 Occupants	2	5	3
4.1 - 5 Occupants	1	1	1
More Than 5 Occupants	2	2	2
No Answer	-	1	1*
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

*Less than 0.5%

HOUSING CONDITIONS

TABLE 7

TYPE OF HOME OCCUPIED BY INDIAN FAMILIES

QUESTION: How many floors are in this building?

	Urban	Rural	Total
One	14%	42%	28%
Two	62	46	55
Three or More	19	1	9
No Answer	5	11	8
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: What type of housing unit is this?

	Urban	Rural	Total
1 - Family House Detached From Other Houses	44%	79%	62%
1 - Family House Attached to One or More Houses	1	1	1
A Building for 2 Families	15	5	10
A Building for 3 or 4 Families	15	5	10
A Building for 5 or More Families	20	-	10
A Mobile Home or Trailer	-	4	2
Other	-	-	-
No Answer	5	6	5
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HOUSING CONDITIONS

TABLE 8

HOME OWNERSHIP AMONG INDIANS

QUESTION: Is this home owned, being purchased, rented for cash or labor or occupied without rent or labor?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Owned or Being Purchased by Someone in Household	33%	60%	47%
Rented for Cash	63	31	47
Rented for Labor	2	3	2
Occupied Without Rent or Labor	1	5	3
No Answer	1	1	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: How many houses are owned by the household head?

	Total
Owns No Houses	47%
Owns One House	47
Owns More Than One House	5
No Answer	1
TOTAL	100%
Base:	(383)

HOUSING CONDITIONS

TABLE 9

LAND OWNERSHIP AMONG INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: Does household head own any land elsewhere?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	21%	10%	15%
No	78	87	83
No Answer	1	3	2
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: How much land does the household head own?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Less Than 1 Acre	1%	4%	3%
1 to 4 Acres	3	1	2
5 to 9 Acres	5	2	3
10 Acres or More	10	3	6
No Answer	3	3	3
Owns No Land	78	87	83
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HEALTH

Although health conditions are difficult to assess in a survey of this nature, an attempt was made to determine the probable impact of health factors on employment. The data indicates that about one-quarter of the respondents (excluding retirees) claimed to be limited in the kind or amount of work which they could undertake because of some health problem. While less than 1 out of 10 indicated that they had a health problem which kept them from holding any job, the evidence clearly suggests that poor health is a primary reason for unemployment. For example, less than 2 out of 10 employed Indian household heads claimed to have a health limitation as compared to nearly 5 out of 10 unemployed household heads.

Infant mortality among Indians also appears to be higher than for the State as a whole. In Michigan, there are currently 20 infant deaths per 1,000 births. Based on the Indian households surveyed, the rate for Indians approximates 90 infant deaths for every 1,000 births. These two figures are not directly comparable, since our survey data includes births and deaths as far back as 1936. Nevertheless, the highest infant mortality rate for the State as a whole over the past 35 years was 50 deaths per 1,000 births (in 1936), still well below the figure for Indians.

In all, about 2 out of 10 households claimed to have lost children at birth or during the first year thereafter. Rural households appeared significantly more likely to have lost infants than their urban counterparts.

In summary, this data tends to support the contention, established through limited clinical studies, that poor health is a significant problem among Michigan's off-reservation Indians.[1]

[1] - University of Michigan, School of Public Health; A Health and Nutrition Study Among Michigan Indians, 1968
- Michigan Department of Health; Commission on Indian Affairs; Indian Multiphasic Screening Program, 1968

TABLE 1

INFLUENCE OF HEALTH FACTORS ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS IN THE WORK FORCE

QUESTION: Does the household head have a health or physical problem which limits the kind or amount of work he/she can do?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Urban	Rural	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Yes	25%	28%	17%	47%	26%
No	75	72	83	53	74
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(171)	(145)	(215)	(101)	(316)

QUESTION: Does the household head have a health or physical problem which keeps him from holding any job at all?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	5%	12%	8%
No	20	16	19
No Health or Physical Problems	75	72	73
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(171)	(145)	(316)

QUESTION: How long has the household head been unable to work because of a health or physical problem?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Less Than 6 Months	1%	3%	2%
6 to 11 Months	1	1	1
1 to 2 Years	1	2	2
3 to 4 Years	-	3	1
5 to 7 Years	1	1	1
8 to 10 Years	1	1	1
11 Years or More	-	1	*
No Physical Problem Restricting All Work	95	88	92
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:[1]	(171)	(145)	(316)

[1]Note: Base excludes retired respondents.

HEALTH

TABLE 2

MORTALITY RATE AMONG INDIAN CHILDREN

QUESTION: Have you ever had any children who died at birth or within the first year after birth?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	16%	22%	19%
No	84	77	80
No Answer	-	1	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: How many children have you had who died at birth or within the first year after birth?

	Urban	Rural	Total
1 Child	12%	12%	12%
2 Children	2	6	4
3 Children	2	3	3
4 Children	-	2	1
5 Children	-	-	-
6 Children	-	*	*
7 Children	-	-	-
8 Children	-	-	-
9 or More Children	-	-	-
No Children Died at Birth	84	77	80
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

*Less than 0.5%

HEALTH

TABLE 3

FREQUENCY OF HOSPITALIZATION

QUESTION: Have you even been hospitalized?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	63%	83%	73%
No	36	16	26
No Answer	1	1	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: When was the last time you were hospitalized?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Less Than 3 Months	7%	8%	8%
3 to 6 Months	5	6	5
6 to 11 Months	2	4	3
1 to 2 Years	12	13	13
3 to 4 Years	8	15	12
5 to 6 Years	6	4	5
7 to 8 Years	5	5	5
9 to 10 Years	3	6	4
More Than 10 Years	14	22	18
No Answer	2	1	1
Never Hospitalized	36	16	26
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

ATTITUDES

Attitudes Toward General Conditions and The Future for Indians (Tables 1,2)

About 4 out of 10 respondents agreed that living and working conditions in their part of the State were worse for Indians than for non-Indians. However, considerable optimism exists for the future, particularly among urban household heads. Better than 4 out of 10 rural and 5 out of 10 urban household heads felt that conditions would improve over the next few years. Those with a positive outlook primarily mentioned the fact that Indians are beginning to unite. To a lesser extent, they also saw the emergence of new government programs and better educated Indians as favorable indicators.

Attitudes Toward Personal Future (Table 3)

In terms of their personal lives, over 50% of the Indians felt that their own conditions would improve. In urban areas almost two-thirds of the respondents were optimistic about their future as compared to 43% of the rural Indians. This difference is probably due to the fact that the rural residents tend to be older than the city dwellers in the sample. In the cities, for example, personal determination was named as the key factor behind the optimism of most Indians. On the other hand, in the rural areas, a steady job was the principal attribute on the positive side while a fixed retirement income was the major concern for the future.

ATTITUDES

TABLE 1

ATTITUDES TOWARD GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR INDIANS

QUESTION: Now, I'd like to get your opinion about the living and working conditions of Indians in this part of the State. Would you describe conditions for Indians as being better than, the same as, or worse than conditions for non-Indians in the area?

	URBAN	RURAL	HOUSEHOLD HEAD	SPOUSE	TOTAL
Better Than	4%	2%	4%	-	3%
Same As	41	44	44	36%	43
Worse Than	39	43	41	42	41
Don't Know	15	10	10	20	12
No Answer	1	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(299)	(84)	(383)

ATTITUDES

TABLE 2

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE FUTURE FOR INDIANS

QUESTION: Do you think conditions for Indians will improve, stay the same or get worse in the next few years?

	Urban	Rural	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Improve	54%	41%	46%	52%	47%
Stay the Same	24	35	30	29	30
Get Worse	14	12	13	12	13
Don't Know	7	12	10	7	10
No Answer	1	-	1	-	*
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(299)	(84)	(383)

QUESTION: Why do you think conditions for Indians will improve, stay the same or get worse in the next few years?

	- POSITIVE REPLIES -				
	Urban	Rural	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Indians are Uniting/Desire to Improve Themselves	25%	8%	17%	17%	17%
New Government Programs Will Aid Indians	9	15	13	7	12
Indians Becoming Better Educated	9	13	12	10	11
Things Are Improving For Indians Already	7	2	2	15	5
More Jobs Available	-	1	1	-	1
All Other Comments	1	-	1	-	1

*Less than 0.5%

TABLE 2
(continued)

	- NEGATIVE REPLIES -				
	Urban	Rural	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Progress Slow/Nothing Changes Much	12%	16%	13%	11%	13%
Discrimination Against Indians	9	11	12	6	10
Government Isn't Doing Anything to Help Indians	9	7	7	12	8
Indians Don't Unite	6	4	5	5	5
No Jobs Available	2	9	5	6	5
Indians Are Lazy	2	7	4	4	4
Indians Lack Education	1	2	1	2	2
Indians Drink Too Much	1	2	1	4	2
Cost of Living Too High	-	2	1	-	1
All Other	-	2	1	1	2
Don't Know	6	1	3	6	3
No Answer	11	14	11	18	12
Base:	(189)	(194)	(299)	(84)	(383)

Note: Totals exceed 100% due to multiple mentions.

ATTITUDES

TABLE 3

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE FUTURE FOR SELF

QUESTION: How about yourself, do you think that your own conditions will improve, stay the same or get worse in the next few years?

	Urban	Rural	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Improve	64%	43%	51%	61%	53%
Stay the Same	29	41	36	32	35
Get Worse	5	10	9	5	8
Don't Know	2	6	4	2	4
No Answer	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(299)	(84)	(383)

QUESTION: Why do you feel that way?

	- POSITIVE REPLIES -				
	Urban	Rural	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Determination	32%	11%	21%	23%	21%
Have a Steady Job/Work Conditions Good	14	22	19	14	18
Improvements in Own Living Conditions	7	-	10	14	10
Getting More Education	6	5	5	5	5
More People Trying to Help Indians	2	1	2	-	2
Already Have Good Life	3	6	4	5	4
All Other	-	1	-	1	1

TABLE 3
(continued)

	- NEGATIVE REPLIES -				
	Urban	Rural	Household Head	Spouse	Total
Work Provides Only Living Expenses/Cost of Living and Taxes Rising	6%	15%	11%	8%	11%
Retired on Limited Income	3	14	10	4	9
Nothing Ever Changes	11	7	9	8	9
Discrimination	5	10	8	3	7
Health Problems	1	7	5	-	4
No Education	1	1	1	-	1
All Other	1	-	1	-	1
Don't Know	2	1	1	-	1
No Answer	15	14	13	20	14
Base:	(189)	(194)	(299)	(84)	(383)

Note: Totals exceed 100% due to multiple mentions.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

In order to effectively interpret the data collected to satisfy the principal survey objectives, it was necessary to obtain some understanding of the structure and characteristics of the Indian households interviewed. The statistical tables included in this section have been designed primarily to obtain a better insight into many of the findings reported in other sections. The key characteristics established through this effort were:

- Almost one-half of the households surveyed had four or more permanent residents. Urban Indian households tended to be somewhat larger than rural households, though urban households generally had no more children living at home than did rural households.

- Michigan Indians generally have relatively large families. Almost 4 out of 10 urban and nearly 5 out of 10 rural household heads had four or more children, though not all of them were still living at home.

- A significant number of Indian households have a female head, particularly in the rural areas. In all, 20% of the urban and 35% of the rural households were headed by a woman. About half of the Indian households, whether headed by a male or female, had no spouse.

- Rural Indian household heads tend to be considerably older than their urban counterparts. Almost 4 out of 10 urban Indian household heads are under 35 years of age as compared to less than 2 out of 10 rural household heads. At the opposite end of the spectrum, rural household heads (21%) were more than three times as likely as urban heads (6%) to be 65 or older.

- Forty percent of the Indian households did not have a car in "good running condition" and an additional 20% owned vehicles which were more than six years old.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1

SIZE OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS

QUESTION: How many people are currently living in this household?

	Urban	Rural	Total
One	14%	19%	16%
Two	19	22	20
Three	14	16	15
Four	14	11	12
Five	16	6	11
Six	7	8	8
Seven	7	6	7
Eight	6	5	5
Nine or More	3	6	5
No Answer	-	1	1
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 2

CHILDREN OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: How many children do you have, including those who may no longer be living at home?

	Urban	Rural	Total
One Child	11%	10%	10%
Two Children	15	12	13
Three Children	15	13	14
Four Children	14	13	14
Five Children	7	10	9
Six Children	8	8	8
Seven Children	3	4	4
Eight Children	2	7	5
Nine or More Children	5	7	6
No Children	20	15	17
No Answer	-	1	*
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: How many of your children are still living at home with you?

	Urban	Rural	Total
One Child	14%	23%	19%
Two Children	15	14	14
Three Children	13	6	9
Four Children	8	6	7
Five Children	5	5	5
Six Children	5	4	5
Seven Children	2	2	2
Eight Children	1	3	2
Nine or More Children	2	2	2
No Children At Home	15	20	18
No Children	20	15	17
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

*Less than 0.5%

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 3

AGE AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

QUESTION: Is the respondent the male household head, female household head or wife of the household head?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Male Household Head	49%	53%	51%
Female Household Head	20	35	28
Wife of Household Head	31	12	21
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: How old is the household head?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Under 18	-	-	-
18 - 24	9%	3%	6%
25 - 34	29	15	21
35 - 44	29	17	22
45 - 54	15	26	22
55 - 64	12	18	15
65 or Over	6	21	14
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 4

MARITAL STATUS OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: Is the respondent married or single?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Married	75%	56%	65%
Single	25	44	35
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

QUESTION: Does respondent's spouse live in this household?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Yes	63%	48%	55%
No	12	8	10
No Spouse	25	44	35
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 5

TRIBAL AFFILIATION OF INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS

QUESTION: What is the household head's tribal affiliation?

	Urban	Rural	Total
Chippewa	25%	9%	17%
Ottawa	19	55	37
Potawatomi	7	16	12
Oneida	9	-	4
Ottawa/Chippewa	7	13	10
Ottawa/Potawatomi	5	5	5
Chippewa/Potawatomi	4	1	2
Other	24	1	13
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 6

AVAILABILITY OF TRANSPORTATION IN INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS

QUESTION: Does the household head own a car or truck in good running condition?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -				
	Urban	Rural	Employed	Unemployed	Total
Yes	62%	58%	75%	40%	60%
No	38	42	25	60	40
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(215)	(168)	(383)

QUESTION: How old is the newest car or truck owned by the household head?

	- HOUSEHOLD HEAD -		
	Urban	Rural	Total
3 Years or Less	22%	12%	17%
4 to 6 Years	23	20	22
7 to 9 Years	14	14	.14
10 Years or More	2	10	6
Don't Know/No Answer	1	2	1
No Car	38	42	40
TOTALS	100%	100%	100%
Base:	(189)	(194)	(383)

INTRODUCTION

Hello, are you the head of the household? My name is _____. I'm working with the Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs -- a group of eleven people, mostly Indians, who are very interested in working with Michigan Indians who live off the reservations. We're starting by doing some research to find out more about the Indians here in the State and Mr. _____ said that you might be a good one to talk to. Any answers you give me will be thrown-in with the answers of all the other people we talk to around the State so nobody will ever see what you have to say but me.

1971 SURVEY OF SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS AMONG MICHIGAN'S OFF-RESERVATION INDIANS

CITY_____ COUNTY_____ INTERVIEWER'S NAME_____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

INTERVIEW # ___ ___ ___ 0 ___

COL. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

COL. 6

1 URBAN

2 RURAL

COL. 7 AREA

1 3 5 7

2 4 6 8

1. (8) Is the respondent the . . . (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 (Male) Head of Household
1 (Female) Head of Household
2 Wife of Household Head
3 Other (terminate) → Ask to talk to Household Head

2a. (9) Is the respondent currently married or single (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Married
1 Single
2 No Answer
} (Skip to Question 3)

2b. (10) If married, ask: Does respondent's husband/wife live in this household?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

3. (11) What percent Indian blood does the household head have (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Less than one quarter } (terminate)
1 one-fourth
2 one-half
3 three-fourths
4 Full-blood
5 Don't Know
6 No Answer } (terminate)

4. (12) What is household head's tribal affiliation (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Chippewa
1 Ojibway
2 Ottawa
3 Potawatomi
4 Other (Specify):_____
5 Don't Know
6 No Answer

5. (13) How many people are currently living in this household (excluding visitors who have been here less than one month) (Circle Appropriate Number)?

1 One - Household Head
2 Two
3 Three
4 Four
5 Five
6 Six
7 Seven
8 Eight
9 Nine or more (Specify):_____
0 No Answer

6a. (14) Does household head own a car or truck in good running condition (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer
} (Skip to Question 7)

6b. (15) If yes, ask: About how old is the newest car or truck owned by the household head (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Three years or less
1 4 - 6 years
2 7 - 9 years
3 10 years or more
4 Don't Know/No Answer

7. (16) Now I'd like to get your opinions about the living and working conditions of Indians in this part of the State. In general, would you describe conditions for Indians in this part of Michigan as better than, the same as, or worse than, conditions for non-Indians in the area (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Better Than
1 The Same As
2 Worse Than
3 (Don't Know)
4 (No Answer)

8. (17) Do you think that conditions for the Michigan Indian will improve, stay the same, or get worse in the next few years (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Improve
1 Stay The Same
2 Get Worse
3 (Don't Know)
4 (No Answer) (Skip to Question 9a.)

8b. Why do you feel that way? (List Reasons)
(18-20)

9a. (21) How about yourself, do you think that your own conditions will improve, stay the same or get worse in the next few years (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Improve
1 Stay The Same
2 Get Worse
3 (Don't Know)
4 (No Answer) (Skip to Question 10a.)

9b. Why do you feel that way? (List Reasons)
(22-24)

10a. (25) How old is the head of this household (Read and Circle the Appropriate Number)?

0 Under 18
1 18 - 24
2 25 - 34
3 35 - 44
4 45 - 54
5 55 - 64
6 65 or Over
7 (Don't Know)
8 (No Answer)

10b. (26) Is household head retired (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes (Skip to Question 29a) 1 No 2 No Answer

11. (27) Has the household head been a full or part-time student in the past year (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes 1 No 2 No Answer

12a. (28) Does household head have a health or physical problem which limits the kind or amount of work he/she can do (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 No Answer } (Skip to Question 13a)

IF HOUSEHOLD HEAD HAS A PHYSICAL PROBLEM, ASK QUESTIONS 12b and 12c; OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 13a.

12b. (29) Does household head have a health or physical problem which keeps him from holding any job at all (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 No Answer } (Skip to Question 13a.)

12c. (30) If yes, ask: How long has household head been unable to work because of a health or physical problem (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Less than six months
1 Six to eleven months
2 One to two years
3 Three to four years
4 Five to seven years
5 Eight to ten years
6 Eleven years or more
7 No Answer (Skip to Question 29a)

13a. (31) How many different jobs or employers has the household head had since last July (1970); not including being a student (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 No Jobs (Skip to Question 14)
1 One Job (Skip to Question 14)
2 Two Jobs
3 Three or 4 Jobs
4 Five or 6 Jobs
5 Seven Jobs or More
6 Don't Know
7 No Answer } (Skip to Qu. 14)

IF HOUSEHOLD HEAD HELD TWO OR MORE JOBS ASK QUESTIONS 13b and 13c; OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 14.

13b. (32) Did the household head have to move to a different area to get any of these jobs (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 No Answer } (Skip to Question 14)

13c. (33) If Yes, ask: How many times have you moved to find work since last July (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Once
1 Twice
2 Three Times
3 Four Times
4 Five Times
5 Six Times
6 Seven Times or More
7 No Answer

14. (34) (Counting all jobs) About how many total weeks did household head work last year (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Less Than One Month
1 One to 3 months (4 - 12 weeks)
2 Four to 6 months (13 - 24 weeks)
3 Seven to 9 months (25 - 36 weeks)
4 Ten to 11 months (37 - 45 weeks)
5 Worked all year (minus vacations, etc.)
6 No Answer

15. (35) Is household head currently employed or on paid vacation or leave from a regular job (including the armed forces but not "student") (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes YELLOW (Skip to Question 22)

1 No
2 No Answer } GREEN (Proceed with Question 16)

IF HOUSEHOLD HEAD UNEMPLOYED, ASK QUESTIONS 16 THRU 21. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 22.

16. (36) How long has it been since the household head held any job -- even for a short while (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Less than one month
1 Two to three months
2 Four to six months
3 Seven to eleven months
4 One to two years
5 Three years or more
6 Never worked
7 No Answer

17. (37) Would household head be willing to move out of the area to take a job (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 Don't Know/Depends
3 No Answer

18. (38) Has household head actively looked for work during the past four weeks?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

19a. (39) Since last employed, has the household head been offered a job which he/she was unable to accept or did not want to take (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer
(Skip to Question 20a)

19b. (40) If yes, ask: Why did you decide not to take the job? (List Reasons)

20a. (41) Other than personal health, are there reasons why it would be difficult for household head to work outside the home -- providing a job became available (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer
(Skip to Question 20c)

20b. If yes, ask: What are the reasons it would be difficult for household head to take a job outside the home (Circle unaided responses in Col. 1)?

(42-44) Col. 1	(45-47) Col. 2	
0	0	Children that nobody else is available to care for
1	1	Transportation problems
2	2	Currently attending school/training
3	3	Health problems of other household members
(4)	(4)	Other (Specify): _____
(5)	(5)	No Answer

20c. Do you have problems which would make it difficult to work such as .. (Read Remainder of list not mentioned in 20a. and Circle in Column 2 above).

21. (48) What kind of work does the household head have the most experience with (If more than one mentioned select occupation most recently held)?

_____ Write-In Here [Carpenter, Fisherman,] [Sales Clerk, Auto] [Salesman, etc.]

0 Student
1 No Experience
2 Don't Know
3 No Answer

(SKIP TO QUESTION 29a.)

IF HOUSEHOLD HEAD CURRENTLY EMPLOYED, ASK QUESTIONS 22 THRU 28.
OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 29a.

22. (49) Does household head hold more than one job (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes 1 No
2 No Answer

23 (50) Is the household head's main job seasonal or year around? (Main job is job on which most hours are spent) (Circle Appropriate Number)

0 Seasonal 2 Other (Specify): _____
1 Year 'Around 3 No Answer

24a. (51) Who (what type of person, company or institution) does the household head work for (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Private manufacturing, service or sales company
1 Professional Office (Dr., Lawyer, Accountant)
2 Retail store (including gas station, restaurant, auto, or farm implement dealer, etc.)
3 Government
4 Health Institution
5 Educational Institution
6 Farmer/Fisherman
7 Self-employed
8 Other (Specify): _____
9 No Answer

IF SELF-EMPLOYED, ASK QUESTIONS 24b AND 24c. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 25.

24b. (52) Does household head have any people working for him in his business (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes 1 No) (Skip to Question 25)
2 No Answer)

24c. (53) If employees worked for household head, ask: How many people worked for household head last week (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 None 2 Two to five 4 Don't Know
1 One 3 Six or more 5 No Answer

25. (54) How many hours did household head work last week on all jobs (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Less than 7 hours (less than 1 day) 3 25 to 39 hours (3 - 5 days)
1 7 to 16 hours (1 - 2 days) 4 40 or more hours (5+ days)
2 17 to 24 hours (2 - 3 days) 5 Don't Know
6 No Answer

26. (55) What is the occupation of the household head (if more than one job held, list occupation of job on which most time is spent)?

_____ [Carpenter, Fisherman, Sales Clerk,]
Write In [Auto Salesman, Student]

27. (56) How long has household head held this job (consecutively) (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Less than one month 3 Seven to eleven months 6 Five to seven years
1 One to three months 4 One to two years 7 Eight years or more
2 Four to six months 5 Three to four years 8 No Answer

28. (57) How far does the household head have to travel to get to work from home each day (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Varies 3 Eleven to 20 miles 6 60 miles or more
1 Less than 5 miles 4 21 to 40 miles 7 No Answer
2 Six to 10 miles 5 41 to 60 miles

29a. (58) How many, if any, other members of this household are currently employed (people living in this household) (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Only one member in household
1 No other member working
6 Don't Know
7 No Answer

(Skip to Ques. 30a.)

2 One other member working
3 Two other members working
4 Three other members working
5 Four or more members working

29b. If other members work: What is each other member's relationship to household head (Circle Number of Working Members in Each Category)?

(59)	0	1	-	-	-	-	Wife
(60)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Daughter(s)
(61)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Son(s)
(62)	0	1	2	3	4	-	Parent
(63)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Brother or Sister
(64)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Other Member
(65)	0	-	-	-	-	-	No Answer

30a. (66) In this area, do you think that it is generally much harder, somewhat harder, or no harder for Indians to find a good job than it is for non-Indians (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Much harder
1 Somewhat harder

2 No harder
3 Don't Know
4 No Answer

(Skip to Question 31a.)

30b. (67-69) If much or somewhat harder, ask: Why do you think it is harder for Indians to find good jobs than for non-Indians? (List Causes)

31a. (70) Once on the job, do you think Indians are treated the same as non-Indians (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

31b. (71-73) If no, ask: How are they treated differently? (List Reason)

32. (74) What is the highest level of regular school that the household head has completed (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 8th Grade or less
1 9th Grade
2 10th Grade
3 11th Grade
4 12th Grade
5 Some College
6 Completed College
7 Post Grad Work
8 Don't Know
9 No Answer

33a. (75) Has the household head ever been in a vocational training program which teaches students a trade or gives them a chance to get some work experience (in high school, as apprentice, in business school, in army, etc.) (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 Don't Know
3 No Answer

(Skip to Question 34)

IF HOUSEHOLD HEAD PARTICIPATED IN TRAINING PROGRAM, ASK QUESTIONS 33b THRU 33e. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 34.

33b. (76) Did the household head complete this program (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No - Still attending
3 Don't Know
4 No Answer

33c. (77) What was/is the main field of vocational training (Circle Best Answer)

0 Business, office work
1 Nursing, other field
2 Trades and crafts (barber, mechanic, electrician, carpenter, beautician, etc.)
3 Engineering or science technician: draftsman
4 Education
5 Agriculture
6 Home Economics
7 Other Field (Specify): _____
8 Don't Know
9 No Answer

33d. (78) Do you believe it was/is worthwhile to participate in this program (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes (Skip to Question 34)
1 No
2 Don't Know
3 No Answer (Skip to Question 34)

33e. If No or Don't Know, ask: Why do you feel the program may not have been worthwhile? (List Reasons) (79-80)

CARD TWO

IF HOUSEHOLD HAS BOTH A HEAD AND A SPOUSE, ASK QUESTION 34. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 35a.

34. (6) What was the highest level of regular school that the wife of the household head has completed (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 8th Grade
1 9th Grade
2 10th Grade
3 11th Grade
4 12th Grade
5 Some College
6 Completed College
7 Post Grad Work
8 Don't Know
9 No Answer

CARD TWO

__ __ __ 1 __

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

OFFICE USE ONLY

33a. (75) Has the household head ever been in a vocational training program which teaches students a trade or gives them a chance to get some work experience (in high school, as apprentice, in business school, in army, etc.) (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 Don't Know
3 No Answer

(Skip to Question 34)

IF HOUSEHOLD HEAD PARTICIPATED IN TRAINING PROGRAM, ASK QUESTIONS 33b THRU 33e. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 34.

33b. (76) Did the household head complete this program (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No - Still attending
3 Don't Know
4 No Answer

33c. (77) What was/is the main field of vocational training (Circle Best Answer)

0 Business, office work
1 Nursing, other field
2 Trades and crafts (barber, mechanic, electrician, carpenter, beautician, etc.)
3 Engineering or science technician: draftsman
4 Education
5 Agriculture
6 Home Economics
7 Other Field (Specify): _____
8 Don't Know
9 No Answer

33d. (78) Do you believe it was/is worthwhile to participate in this program (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes (Skip to Question 34)
1 No
2 Don't Know
3 No Answer (Skip to Question 34)

33e. If No or Don't Know, ask: Why do you feel the program may not have been worthwhile? (List Reasons)
(79-80)

CARD TWO

IF HOUSEHOLD HAS BOTH A HEAD AND A SPOUSE, ASK QUESTION 34. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 35a.

34. (6) What was the highest level of regular school that the wife of the household head has completed (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 8th Grade
1 9th Grade
2 10th Grade
3 11th Grade
4 12th Grade
5 Some College
6 Completed College
7 Post Grad Work
8 Don't Know
9 No Answer

CARD TWO

__ __ __ 1 __
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

OFFICE USE ONLY

35a. (7) Do you have any children, including those who may have moved away?

0 Yes — 1 No, 2 No Answer } (Skip to Question 40a)

IF FAMILY HAS CHILDREN, ASK QUESTIONS 35b THRU 39d. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 40a.

35b. (8) How many children do you have, including those who may no longer be living at home?

1 Child, 2 Children, 3 Children, 4 Children, 5 Children, 6 Children, 7 Children, 8 Children, 9 or more Children (Specify: _____), 0 No Answer

36a. (9) Are any of your children still living at home with you?

0 Yes — 1 No, 2 No Answer } (Skip to Question 37a)

36b. (10) If Yes, ask: How many of your children are still living at home with you (Circle Appropriate Answer)?

1 Child, 2 Children, 3 Children, 4 Children, 5 Children, 6 Children, 7 Children, 8 Children, 9 or more Children, 0 No Answer

37a. (11) Do you have any children who attended school last year?

0 Yes — 1 No, 2 No Answer } (Skip to Question 38a)

IF CHILDREN ATTENDED SCHOOL LAST YEAR, ASK QUESTIONS 37b THRU 37d. OTHERWISE SKIP TO QUESTION 38a.

37b. (12) How many children do you have who attended school last year?

1 Child, 2 Children, 3 Children, 4 Children, 5 Children, 6 Children, 7 Children, 8 Children, 9 or more Children, 0 No Answer

37c. How many of these children were in college last year ... How many completed the 12th Grade, etc. (Read each heading and circle the appropriate answer)?

(13) College	(14) Grade 12	(15) Grade 11	(16) Grade 10	(17) Grade 9	(18) 8 or Less	(19) DK
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6

37d. (20) If any children in Grades K - 11, ask: Would you be surprised if some of these children (this child) did not complete high school (Circle Appropriate Answer)?

0 Yes, 1 No, 2 Don't Know, 3 No Answer

38a. (21) Do you have children who were still too young to attend school last year (Circle Appropriate Answer)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

(Skip to Question 39a)

38b. (22) If Yes, ask: How many of your children were still too young to attend school last year (Circle Appropriate Answer)?

1	Child	4	Children	7	Children
2	Children	5	Children	8	Children or More
3	Children	6	Children	9	No Answer

39a. (23) Do you have children - that we have not already mentioned - who no longer attend school -- have either graduated before last year or have dropped out?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

(Skip to Question 40a)

39b. If children no longer in school, ask: How many of these children ... (Read each heading and circle the appropriate number. Count each child only once -- at the highest grade level attained.)

(24) Completed College	(25) Attended College	(26) High School	(27) 11th Grade	(28) Completed 10th Grade	(29) 9th Grade	(30) 8th Grade or less	(31) DK
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

39c. (32) If any children completed 11th Grade or Less, ask: In general, do you feel that these children (this child) would have a lot better life, a little better life, or no better life if they had graduated from school (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0	Lot better life	3	Don't Know
1	Little better life	4	No Answer
2	No better life		

39d. (33-35) Why do you feel that way?

40a. (36) In this area, do you think that Indian children generally have more problems in school than non-Indians (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 Don't Know
3 No Answer

(Skip to Question 41)

40b. (37-39) If Yes, ask: What do you think causes these problems (Circle more than one Answer, if appropriate, or Specify)?

0 Discrimination of teachers
1 Discrimination of other kids
2 Indian children just naturally don't like school
3 Education not practical for Indian children
4 Costs too much to send Indian children to school
5 Schools too far away
6 Indian parents can't help with homework
7 Don't Know
8 No Answer
9 Other (Specify): _____

41. (40) Do you feel that the schools around here do a good job, a fair job or a poor job of teaching Indian children what they really need to know to prepare them for life?

0	Good	3	Don't Know
1	Fair	4	No Answer
2	Poor		

42a. (41) Have you ever had any children who died at childbirth or during the first year after they were born?

0	Yes	1	No
		2	No Answer

(Skip to Question 43a)

42b. (42) If Yes, ask: How many children have you had who died at birth or within the first year after birth?

1	Child	4	Children	7	Children
2	Children	5	Children	8	Children
3	Children	6	Children	9	or more Children
				0	No Answer

43a. (43) Have you ever been hospitalized (not counting birth)?

0	Yes	1	No
		2	No Answer

(Skip to Question 44)

43b. (44) If Yes, ask: When was the last time you were hospitalized?

0	Less than three months	5	Five to six years	(Skip to Ques. 44)
1	Three to six months	6	Seven to eight years	
2	Six to 11 months	7	Nine to ten years	
3	One to two years	8	More than 10 years	
4	Three to four years	9	No Answer	

43c. (45) How many times have you been hospitalized in the last five years?

1	Once	6	Six times
2	Two times	7	Seven times
3	Three times	8	Eight times or more
4	Four times	9	Don't Know
5	Five times	0	No Answer

44. (46) How long has household head lived in this house (even if only for part of the year) (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0	Less than 6 months	4	Six to 9 years
1	Six to 11 months	5	Ten to 15 years
2	One to 2 years	6	Sixteen years or more
3	Three to 5 years	7	No Answer

45. (47) How many rooms does this house have, excluding bathrooms, porches, and halls. (Circle Appropriate Number)?

1	One room	4	Four rooms	7	Seven rooms
2	Two rooms	5	Five rooms	8	Eight rooms
3	Three rooms	6	Six rooms	9	Nine or more rooms
				0	No Answer

46. (48) How many bedrooms does this house have (count all rooms used mainly for sleeping) (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0	No bedrooms	3	Three bedrooms	6	Six or more bedrooms
1	One bedroom	4	Four bedrooms	7	No Answer
2	Two bedrooms	5	Five bedrooms		

47. (49) How many complete bathrooms does this house have, including hot and cold running water bathtub or shower and a flush toilet (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 None

1 One
2 Two or more
3 No Answer

(Skip to Question 51a)

48a. (50) Does this household have a flush toilet (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 No Answer

(Skip to Question 49a.)

48b. (51) If yes, ask: Do one or more other households share the flush toilet (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

49a. (52) Does this household have a bathtub or shower (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 No Answer

(Skip to Question 50a.)

49b. (53) If yes, ask: Do one or more other households share the tub or shower (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

50a. (54) Does this household have both hot and cold running water piped into the home (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes (Skip to Question 51a)
1 No
2 No Answer (Skip to Question 51a)

50b. (55) If no, ask: Does the household have cold running water piped into the home (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

50c. (56) If no running water, ask: What is the source of water for the household (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Piped water from neighboring house, apartment or common facilities
1 Well, used only by this household
2 Well, shared with other households
3 No source of water
4 Other (Specify): _____
5 No Answer

51a. (57) Does this house have complete kitchen facilities including an electric or gas range and refrigerator (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes (Skip to Question 52)
1 No
2 No Answer (Skip to Question 52)

51b. (58) Does the household have an electric refrigerator (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

51c. (59) Does the household have an oven or stove (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes
1 No
2 No Answer

51d. (60) If yes, ask: Is it a gas, electric or wood burning stove (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Gas
1 Electric
2 Wood Burning
3 No Answer

IF NOT MENTIONED OR OBSERVED, ASK:

52. (61) Does household have electricity (Circle Appropriate Number even if question is not asked)?

0 Yes 1 No

53. (62) What type of furnace does this house have? Is it a ... (Read and check Appropriate Number):

0 Central Furnace (hot water, steam, warm air)
1 Local electric built-in room heaters
2 Permanent gas, oil or kerosene room heaters
3 Fireplace or stove
4 Portable room heaters
5 Other (Specify): _____
6 No heating unit

54a. (63) Do you live in this household during the winter months (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 No Answer } (Skip to Question 55)

54b. (64) If yes, ask: Do you find the heating to be adequate in the winter (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes 2 Don't Know - Never spent winter here
1 No 3 No Answer

55. (65) Is this home (Read and Circle Appropriate Number):

0 Owned or being purchased by someone living in household?
1 Rented for cash?
2 Rented for labor? (or)
3 Occupied without rent or labor?
4 No Answer

56. (66) Other than this house, does household head own any houses elsewhere (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes 2 No Answer
1 No

57a. (67) Does household head own any land elsewhere (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 No Answer } (Skip to Question 58)

57b. (68) If yes, ask: How much land does the household head own (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Less than 1 acre 3 Ten acres or more
1 One to four acres 4 No Answer
2 Five to nine acres

58. (69) Not counting any money you or other members of this household may have received from the government in terms of social security and so on, approximately how much did the whole household earn in 1970 from wages, salaries, sales of goods, bonuses and tips? Was it ...? (Read and Circle Appropriate Number)

0 Less than $1,000 5 Less than $11,000
1 Less than $3,000 6 Less than $13,000
2 Less than $5.000 7 Less than $15,000
3 Less than $7,000 8 $15,000 or more
4 Less than $9,000 9 Don't Know/No Answer

59a. (70) Did anyone in the household receive any money from the government in 1970 (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes

1 No
2 No Answer

(Skip to Conclusion)

IF YES, ASK QUESTION 59b. OTHERWISE SKIP TO CONCLUSION.

59b. Did you receive any money from social security last year? How about ... (Read each item, then ask: Did you receive any other kind of government money?) (Circle Appropriate Number)

		Yes	No	DK	No Answer
(71)	Social Security or Railroad Retirement	1	2	3	4
(72)	Aid for Dependent Children	1	2	3	4
(73)	Old Age Assistance	1	2	3	4
(74)	Aid to the Blind	1	2	3	4
(75)	Aid to the Totally Disabled	1	2	3	4
(76)	General Assistance	1	2	3	4
(77-80)	Other (Specify): _____	1	2	3	4

CONCLUSION:

Now, on a separate piece of paper, I'd like to get your name, address, and phone number. It will never be matched up with your answers because it will be used by a research company who has been hired to check with some of the people I talk to just to make sure I didn't make up the interview.

Thank you very much for your time.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Do not forget to complete (1) Attachment sheet (blue) and (2) Interviewer Observations sheet (pink).

CARD THREE

2
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

INTERVIEWER OBSERVATIONS

60. (6) How many floors (stories) are in this building (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 One 1 Two 2 Three or more

61. (7) What type of housing unit is this (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 A one-family house detached from any other house
1 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
2 A building for 2 families
3 A building for 3 or 4 families
4 A building for 5 or more families
5 A mobile home or trailer
6 Other (Specify): _____

62. (8) Does this building have flooring throughout the ground floor (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Yes - has solid flooring 2 No - has no flooring
1 Yes - has partial flooring

63. (9) How would you rate the condition of the building (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Sound 1 Deteriorating 2 Dilapidated

64. (10) Overall, how would you rate the condition of the neighborhood (Circle Appropriate Number)?

0 Sound 1 Deteriorating 2 Dilapidated

65. (11) How many occupants does this household have per room (Compute by dividing answer to Question 5 by answer to Question 45)?

66. (12) How many occupants does this household have per bedroom (Compute dividing answer to Question 5 by answer to Question 45)?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Do not forget to complete Interviewer Observations sheet.

ATTACHMENT

(FROM CONCLUSION)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____(include road)

CITY _____ COUNTY _____

67. TELEPHONE 1 YES #_____

2 NO

CHILDREN IN FOURTH OR SEVENTH GRADE?

1 YES

2 NO

IF YES:

	NAME (CHILD)	GRADE (CIRCLE)	NAME (SCHOOL
1	_____	(4) (7)	_____
2	_____	(4) (7)	_____
3	_____	(4) (7)	_____
4	_____	(4) (7)	_____
5	_____	(4) (7)	_____

INTERVIEWER NOTE: Do not forget to complete Interviewer Observations sheet.

NAMES OF FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES

(DETROIT ONLY)

NAME	ADDRESS